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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

Vol. XXII

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STATUE OF LIBERTY

BY THOMAS W. HELWIG

PORT HURON

LIBERTY has made it possible for Americans in all walks of life to enjoy privileges and comforts unknown to the plain people of other countries. Our standard of living has been the envy of the world. This liberty did not "just happen"; our forefathers visioned it. They looked beyond the tyranny, poverty, and lack of opportunity suffered in the old world. They visioned a land where one could mingle with his fellow men, not as a slave, but as an equal.

When the Pilgrims landed on that barren New England coast, they had the individualism, just as the American people possess to-day, to face the problems that confronted them. They had scant means to protect themselves from the winter that was upon them, and food supplies were anything but plentiful, savages, cold, starvation. Who met this emergency for them? They met it themselves. It was their individualism, courage and faith that finally produced the American ideal.

Through this ideal every American, even though he may enter this life in the humblest of circumstances, is born with a sacred birthright.

¹This essay won first place for the State of Michigan in a contest sponsored by the Ladies Auxilliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty. The contest was conducted through local V. F. W. auxiliaries. Students in all high schools, public, private and parochial, were eligible to compete. Age limit 18 years. Thomas Helwig was then a senior in the Port Huron High School.

That birthright is the protection and privilege provided for by the mightiest instrument for freedom ever created by man—the American constitution. It bestows upon us the right to vote, to elect representatives who will carry out the will of the people. Our forefathers fought to secure it, and generations since have fought to preserve it.

The blood which our forefathers shed for us on the battle fields of the Revolution has made possible our magnificent march of liberty and our own republic to commemorate the results of the past 150 years and to typify the hopes of the future in this noble work of art. Out of the undying faith of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and many other brilliant men whose eloquent voices and powerful sympathies were with us continually, conceived the idea of a symbol of liberty and it took form and expression through the genius of Frederick August Bartholdi.

In all ages the achievement of man have been represented in symbols. Races have disappeared and the only records we have of their rise and fall are their monuments. Through these we know their history. The huge palace of Sargon of the Assyrians and the great pyramids of the Egyptians tell their stories of forgotten Civilizations. The apparent purpose of their erection was to glorify rules and to preserve the boasts of emperors. They teach sad lessons of vanity and ambition, the cruelty of arbitrary powers, and the miseries of mankind.

The Olympian Jupiter, enthroned in the temple of Olympia expressed in ivory and gold the awful majesty of the Greek idea of the king of gods; the bronze statue of Minerva on the Acropolis offered the protection of the patron goddess of Athens to the mariners who steered their ship by helmet and spear; and the Colossus of Rhodes, famed as one of the wonders of the world, welcomed the commerce of the lost to the city of worship.

But these are all dwarfs in size and pigmies in spirit beside the mighty structure of the Statue of Liberty in New York

harbor. Higher than the monument in the Boston commons, which commemorates the courage of the Minute Men; higher than Niagara Falls which perpetuates a triumph of nature; greater than the giant Empire State Building which exhibits the latest achievements of science, invention and industrial progress, the Statue of Liberty rises towards the heavens to illustrate an ideal.

This is the ideal which inspired the charter in the cabin of the Mayflower; and fired the farmers' guns at Lexington and nerved the 200 at the Boston Tea party, and accompanied Nathan Hale to his death; which inspired the Declaration of Independence from the Continental Congress; which guided Washington across the Delaware River, and kept that undying faith in the hearts of his men at Valley Forge, desperate with cold, hunger, and despair.

The Statue means the abolition of privileges to the few and the freedom of the individual; it means equality of all men before the law, and universal suffrage with the ballot free from fraud and the voter free from intimidation; it means freedom of speech and of worship, and education furnished by the State for all. Finally, it means that problems of labor and capital, of social regenerations and moral growth, of property and poverty may work themselves out under the gentle influences of enlightened lawmaking and law-abiding liberty, without the aid of kings, armies, anarchists and bombs.

The great hall of Karnak in Egypt, recalling to us the past of twenty centuries, and telling through its magnificent carvings the victories of conquering Pharoah's except as a monument of antiquity conveys no real meaning, touches no chord of human sympathies. But for unnumbered centuries to come, as liberty leads the people to a higher standard of living and a broader life, this gift of the French people will stand as a monument to liberty and the affections of two great nations.

When Benjamin Franklin drew the lightning from the clouds with his key and kite, he little dreamed that in the

evolution of science his discovery would illuminate the torch of the Statue of Liberty. The rays from this beacon, lighting the gateway to this continent have welcomed the poor and persecuted with the hope and promise of homes and citizenship. In the United States of America there are room and brotherhood for all who defend our institutions and aid in our development.

A great spirit rests beneath the protecting arms of the Statue of Liberty. It is the courageous spirit of George Washington who battled triumphant for the people he loved, and for an ideal which he cherished. This is the spirit which impels the people of the United States on this fiftieth anniversary to acknowledge to France with sincere gratitude and appreciation this great statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

By J. P. FREEMAN

NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY

THE Boy Scouts of America is an organization for character building and citizenship training in boys. The Boy Scout idea originated in England with Lord Baden-Powell and was first organized in 1908. The purpose is to develop the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues.

So remarkable were the results achieved in England in a short time that the idea quickly spread to the United States. Mr. William D. Boyce, the Chicago publisher, was deeply impressed with what he saw of the value of the movement, brought back a trunk full of literature with him in 1909, interested outstanding leaders of boys' work in the project, and secured the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America on February 8, 1910, which is observed as the anniversary date of the organization.

Previous to this, however, there were individual troops of scouts carrying on enthusiastically in the State of Michigan and elsewhere. One of these was that conducted by Mr. J. A. Van Dis, who was then boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for the State of Michigan, who organized such a troop in connection with his camp. The Boy Scout idea continued to grow and after the opening of the national office in New York in 1911, scout troops were soon organized in every State in the Union. A federal charter was granted by congress in 1916. Scouting is now recognized as a national asset and one in every 100 men, women, and children is definitely connected with the movement. Membership now reaches the neighborhood of a million and over five million persons have been members of the organization.

In this important development citizens of Michigan took an important part. The late Milton A. McRae of Detroit,

president of the Scripps Publishing Company, was until the time of death an active member of the national executive board and had served for many years as vice-president. In 1910 the State of Michigan organized a state committee on scouting. Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris accepted membership on the national council. Griffith Ogden Ellis, editor of *The American Boy*, was another member of the national Council. Other men who were interested in promoting the movement in Michigan were Eugene C. Foster, William H. Gay, Henry J. Farwell, Bernard Armstrong, Merritt Lamb, Charles H. Mills and William Bryan Forbush.

It was not only in the matter of organization that the State of Michigan made its contribution. In 1913 the Detroit Council developed a method of keeping records for the local council and national council harmoniously, which added greatly to the effectiveness and reduced the work required and which served as a model throughout the nation. The 24th Eagle Scout Badge granted by the national council was earned by Wesley W. Muma of Romeo in 1913. Ward Dennison and Vern J. Ketcham also received Eagle Badges in that year, and Austin Norton of Ypsilanti, during the same year, held the national record for fire-by-friction, with the time of 39 1/5 seconds.

The Scout Program is administered locally by a Council which supervises the Scout Troops organized within its area. Owing to the efforts of the Michigan State Committee, four councils were organized in 1911-1912: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint, and Muskegon. Previous to this, however, many troops were operating without being connected with local councils. The national records show that between October 8 and November 22, over 700 scoutmasters and assistants were granted commissions. Fifty-eight of these were to citizens of Michigan.

In November, 1912, the movement nationally was given help by a luncheon which was tendered, under the leadership of Mr. McRae, who was the president of the Detroit Council as well as a member of the national executive board, to the

national treasurer and the Chief Scout Executive. Business men of Detroit were the guests, as well as leaders in boys' work from other parts of the country and so great was the enthusiasm that this luncheon is recorded in the official records of the Boy Scouts of America as marking a progressive step in the history of Scouting. This was followed a year later by another banquet tendered by Mr. McRae to fifty scoutmasters, principally from Detroit, but including guests from all parts of Michigan.

Prominent in Scouting at this time were E. C. Hobart of Alma, and A. R. Pardington, Secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association. In 1915 Muskegon and Grand Rapids conducted successful campaigns where a remarkable interest was shown. At this time the United States was divided geographically into districts for the purpose of administration. Judson P. Freeman, now National Director of Professional Training, was in charge of the middle west district, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin. This district organization was later increased to eight and the middle west district was one of the first three to raise the necessary budget for the promotion of Scouting throughout this territory. Detroit contributed \$100 and Grand Rapids \$250 to the district budget, resulting in great expansion of Scouting in 1916. The present boundaries of Region Seven, of which Michigan is a part, was established in 1920 and the first Regional Committee was then organized for Region Seven.

It is hard to realize, so completely has the Boy Scout Movement become identified with the life of the community, that in the early days each man who was carrying on with his troop worked as an isolated unit. There was no one to train him and hardly any literature to tell him what to do, and yet in spite of this, their enthusiasm carried them forward. By 1913 some colleges and a few Councils were already giving courses in Scoutcraft. The Red Cross helped very much in Michigan with a First Aid course developed especially for Scoutmasters, called a School for Scoutmasters, which traveled by automobile

from place to place throughout the state. In 1915 a very successful conference for older boys and leaders was held in Kalamazoo. In 1919 the district camp conference, held for one week at Fenton Camp of the Flint Council, with an attendance of 100 men from all over the state, set a high-water mark nationally for successful training camp conferences. This was not the first training course the Flint Council had conducted, however. In 1917 their school was considered so excellent as to receive special mention in the annual report issued to congress for that year. The State Normal College at Ypsilanti gave a course in Scouting in 1919, and the University of Michigan soon followed.

In 1932 the National Educational Service of the Boy Scouts of America listed the twelve Councils that stood highest in the number of courses for volunteer leaders. Saginaw, Michigan with twenty courses was on this list, and on the list of the twelve granting the greatest number of certificates to Scout Leaders were Detroit with 356, and Battle Creek with 301.

The development of camping can in itself constitute the basis for interesting research. Camping in Michigan is not confined to residents of the state alone. The Chicago Council has developed the Owasippe Camps at Owasippe, in this state, which was for a long time the largest Boy Scout camp in the United States and is still the leading camp nationally, with the possible exception of the Boy Scout Foundation camps at Ten Mile River in New York State. Because of its natural facilities for camping, natural resources, and beauty, the Michigan Scouts have been camping Scouts from the very beginning. Detroit is credited with having been among the very first to do winter camping, with Bay City, Saginaw, and the Pere Marquette Councils not very far behind.

Sea Scouting, that branch of the Scout movement dealing with the water for older boys, also grew sturdily in Michigan in the early days. Detroit had one of the very first Sea Scout Ships named "The Michigan."

The basis of the Scout idea is service to others and every Scout does a Good Turn daily. This began very promptly in the State of Michigan and in 1912 Michigan Scouts took part in the first National Good Turn, the promotion of the idea of the Safe and Sane Fourth. They did general patrol work and policed parades, rendering first aid, helping with the traffic and controlling the crowds.

When the G. A. R. convention was held in Detroit in 1914, the service rendered by Scouts was notable. They met the veterans at the trains, assisted them to their lodgings, served as aides and orderlies, ran errands, manned the first aid tents and messenger booths, and by their cheerful smiles helped to make the convention a gala affair. The thoroughness with which the plans were laid received national commendation in the Annual Report. Over 1,000 boys were assigned to duty and the Detroit city officials presented first aid kits to each Troop that participated.

The Boy Scouts of America have always devoted special efforts to reforestation and conservation work. As early as 1913, for instance, Boy Scouts of Alpena set out 1,000 pine trees in Potter Park. There are records now so much greater than this time this contribution seems very small, but it represented at that time perhaps one of the very first efforts to recruit boy power for this worth-while form of service to the nation. Contrast this, for instance, with the 500,000 trees set out by the Muskegon Council in one year, or the 10,000 seedlings planted by 75 Boy Scouts on the Ottawa County Reservation near Holland in one year, or the Pine Mountain project being carried on by the Flint Council. Certificates were awarded by the Michigan State Department of Conservation for assistance in forest fire fighting to Scouts at the Owasippe Camps in 1929.

Other forms of conservation include establishing game refuges and wild life sanctuaries. Troop 6 of the Iron Mountain Council specializes in feeding and taking care of birds, and Troop 166 of Detroit regularly maintains bird feeding sta-

tions. These are mentioned because they are typical of projects that hundreds of Troops throughout the State of Michigan are carrying on.

Another type of Good Turn service is that being carried on at Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island. A patrol of Eagle Scouts is appointed by the Governor of Michigan to act as guides and show all visitors through the old fort and museum on the island during the tourist season. They help tourists to get an insight into the historical background of this old fur trading post. In season they live in barracks on the island and have two of their number constantly on duty to conduct visitors through the forests.

No record of Scouting in Michigan would be complete without an account of the service rendered by these boys during the War. For the Second and Third Liberty Loans the President awarded flags to those Troops that sold the most Liberty Bonds in proportion to their membership in each State. Troop 7 of Detroit won the President's flag for the Second Liberty Loan and Troop 5 of Marshall for the Third Loan. In addition to this, Boy Scouts throughout the entire State planted war gardens, sold war savings stamps, collected peach pits to be used in the manufacture of gas masks, distributed literature and in every way placed their full resources at the service of the government under the slogan, "Help Win The War."

Scouting today in the State of Michigan was never in a more healthy condition. There is a total of some 1,400 Troops with approximately 10,000 Leaders, and 30,000 Scouts. Cubs, the organization for younger boys from 9 to 11 years of age, to the number of some 1,400 are organized, with nearly a hundred different Packs.

A real advance has been made both in membership and in Scouting itself in recent years, in spite of the economic handicaps under which many Scout workers have been laboring. In 1932 the Boy Scouts of America announced a Ten Year Program of Growth with the goal of giving to the nation one in every four new male citizens a four year Scout-trained man.

Scout Leaders have enthusiastically seized upon this idea. It is to be their contribution to the improvement of our nation. A form of recognition for progress made in meeting this goal was developed for the first year in the shape of an award from President Hoover. Many Troops in Michigan qualified for this award and three Councils earned the President's streamers for progress in 1932. These were Battle Creek at Battle Creek, Berrien-Cass at St. Joseph, and Summer Trails at Bay City.

President Roosevelt announced a new award for achievement in 1933 and in that and subsequent years Michigan has ranked high up in the percentages under the leadership of the Michigan citizens who are part of the Regional Committee for Region Seven. These include J. M. Brower, Grand Rapids; Henry O. Chapoton, Mount Clemens; Alfred W. Church, Ludington; Earl J. Freeman, Battle Creek; A. D. Jamieson, Detroit; Lew Upton, Benton Harbor.

GIRL SCOUT MOVEMENT

BY HARRIETT McDOWELL

KALAMAZOO

GIRL SCOUTING is a movement which offers girls from ten to eighteen years of age a program of leisure-time activities adapted to their interests, needs, and capacities. The organization seeks to supplement home, school, and church, but is non-sectarian and non-partisan. The purpose of this training is to help girls share intelligently the values of home life and to participate in the responsibilities of citizenship.

Girl Scouts are organized in troops of eight to thirty-two girls under the guidance of an adult leader. A group of women, representing various civic, religious, and social interests, undertake to sponsor Girl Scouting in a community. These sponsoring groups are called councils, community committees, or troops committees, depending upon the size of the local organization. Two other groups have developed from the original. Brownies, girls from seven to ten years of age, are presented activities suited to their abilities and interests. Imaginative symbolism plays a large part. The Brownie program correlates very closely with that of the Girl Scout, but avoids duplication. Final aims of both programs are one, however, and the spirit of play is alike in both. The program for Senior Girl Scouts from eighteen to twenty-one years of age is still in the experimental stage.

Mrs. Juliette Low organized the first Girl Scout troop in the United States on March 12, 1912, in Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Low had become interested in the Girl Guide program of England and carried Girl Guiding back to the United States, where she adapted it to fit the needs of American girls. By June, 1913 the movement had grown large enough to demand a national office, which was established in Washington, D. C. In answer to requests from the field for information concerning this new recreational program, Mrs. Low arranged several lecture tours to various parts of the country. Following this

expansion into a national organization, Girl Scout troops began to be organized throughout the Middle West.

Detroit was the first city in Michigan to have a registered Girl Scout troop. This was organized in the spring of 1916 under the leadership of Miss Grace Feucht. From Detroit, Girl Scouting spread over the state, and in 1918 another milestone was reached. The organization in Kalamazoo, now numbering several troops, was sufficiently large for the establishment of a board of directors with an executive worker to supervise the activities in the city. This group of twenty-seven women was the first in the state to receive a charter from the national organization. This was granted in December, 1918. Miss Germaine Guiot, instructor in physical education at Western State Teachers College at that time, was the first local director. Not only did Scouting answer the needs of girls in the larger communities, but smaller towns and villages were equally enthusiastic. Allegan was the first of the smaller towns in the state to have a local organization large enough for a community committee charter. This was granted by the national office early in 1923.

Homemaking activities occupy an essential place in the program of the Girl Scouts, and so the advent of "Little Houses" marked an important trend in the organization. In these houses throughout the country, Girl Scouts practice and demonstrate the skills of housekeeping. The first "Little House" built in Michigan was presented to the Girl Scouts of Otsego by Miss Dorothy McClellan, their troop captain. The dedication took place during Girl Scout Week, in October, 1930. Miss McClellan was a former member of the Otsego troop, one of the earliest to be organized in Michigan. This house, early American in design and furnishings, is said to be one of the most attractive in the United States.

Organized camping has always played an important part in the life of Girl Scouts. At the present time a candidate for the award of Golden Eaglet, highest recognition possible for a Girl Scout, is required to have spent at least two weeks in an

approved camp conducted by the organization. Girls gain a knowledge of the world of nature and come into direct contact with many phases of life as lived in earlier times, experiences which are of permanent social value. By 1921 four local councils were conducting camps for their membership. Detroit, Escanaba, Kalamazoo, and Champion were communities pioneering in Girl Scout camping in Michigan. Of these four, Detroit and Kalamazoo were the first to own permanent camp sites. The Detroit council, organized only in 1920, purchased a tract of land near Rose Center. Previous to this purchase, the Scout camp was operated in connection with the Detroit Recreation Camp located near Pontiac. For two years the Kalamazoo Council borrowed the local Y. M. C. A. site. They purchased their own camp on Pretty Lake, near Kalamazoo, in 1922. In 1924, however, a larger, more adequate tract of land was obtained near Doster. Merrie Woode, Kalamazoo's camp, and Camp Innisfree, Detroit, are still operating as certified Girl Scout camps, the highest rating given by the National Camp Advisory Staff.

Nearly a score of established camps are conducted under the sponsorship of Michigan councils and community committees. Additional camps are located in Michigan but are under the jurisdiction of out-of-state councils. Timber Trail, open to all older, experienced Girl Scouts throughout Region VII, which includes Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, is located near Munising. It is conducted by the Chicago council. Camp Lone Tree, near Three Rivers, is maintained by Oak Park, Illinois.

No historical sketch of the growth of the movement in the state would be quite complete without mentioning the names of two Michigan women who have been tireless in activities locally and in the Region, as well as nationally. They are Mrs. Clarence M. Day of Detroit, formerly of Jackson, and Mrs. R. S. Bishop of Flint. Mrs. Day was commissioner of the Jackson Council from 1926 to 1933. She has held many offices on the Regional Committee and served as the chairman of this

group from 1933 to 1938. Mrs. Bishop, chairman of the lone troops, has done much to develop the movement in the smaller towns and villages. While active in the local organization in Flint, she also is a member of the national board of directors.

In the years since Girl Scouting was first introduced in the state, the movement has seen a steady growth in Michigan. Thirteen Michigan cities now maintain headquarters with local directors to supervise activities in their communities: Detroit, Flint, Houghton, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Ludington, Midland, Mt. Clemens, Pontiac, Port Huron, Royal Oak, and Saginaw. There are 90 registered Brownie Packs with a membership of 1541 Brownies. 11 Mariner Ships are listed with members numbering 151. There are 617 Girl Scout troops that have an active, paid-up membership of 12,353. 3228 women are listed in official capacities with the national organization. These figures of Michigan's Girl Scout membership are based upon the spring membership census, 1938.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION MOVEMENT

BY WM. G. ROBINSON,
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE,
NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
ANN ARBOR.

THE history of the public support of playgrounds and recreation in the State of Michigan closely parallels its growth in the country as a whole. From very small beginnings at the start of the century as a movement to provide a safe place for children to play during the summer, with enough supervision to keep them out of mischief, it has grown until every progressive city now has assumed as a public function the provision of facilities for recreation for both children and adults, both indoors and out-of-doors. The program has developed from one of physical activities only, to include leadership in music, dramatics, and story telling, handcraft and manual arts, social and literary occasions. It has taken the form of neighborhood organization in some places and has had in Michigan to an unusual extent the use of school facilities.

The beginnings of the movement in a number of cities go back to efforts of small citizen groups with vounteer leadership or leadership supported by private contributors.

The first supervised playground in Michigan seems to have been in Detroit in 1901. About two years before, a mother in that city, who had visited playgrounds in Boston and recognized the increasing need for them in rapidly growing Detroit, had written articles in the newspapers and had attempted to interest women's clubs in the project. In 1901 a group of women determined to conduct a demonstration summer playground. The city council declined a request for the use of an old neglected reservoir site in a congested section of the city, but the board of education granted the use of a large school yard nearby with the use of school basement and first floor corridor. Play equipment and apparatus were donated, funds were raised from friends for leadership, and one young woman

and two young men guided the activities of hundreds of children from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. every week day for nine weeks in the first planned play program for children in the State of Michigan. The board of education that winter voted \$1,200 to equip and supervise two playgrounds but the board of estimates threw out the appropriation. The committee maintained the work that summer and returned to the attack for public funds in the winter of 1902-3 with a petition with 14,000 names. The \$1,200 was allowed that year and in the summer of 1903 public recreation in the city began under control of the board of education. In 1910 the first use of school buildings for recreation programs in the winter occurred. In 1915 after a study and report by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, a public recreation commission was established and the city council took over the financing of the recreation program though it continued to have generous use of school facilities. The commission was abolished in 1920 and a city department of recreation with a commissioner in charge was created. A study of recreation programs in the United States near the end of the last decade says of the Detroit program, "The city recreation department, using a large number of school properties for after school recreation, is recognized by the Board of Education as an effective ally", and again, "In Detroit the City Recreation Department used 88 school buildings in conducting community center activities in 1930-31. It provided supervision and used gymnasiums, auditoriums, some classrooms and shops. The only charge made to it by the board of education was for janitor and other maintenance service. The board of education does not conduct community centers but looks to the city department of recreation as its 'functional arm' in respect thereto. The department is also given the free use of a large number of playgrounds and athletic fields throughout the year."

In 1919 a bond issue for parks and playgrounds of \$10,000,000 was voted of which \$3,603,233 was used for the purchase of playground sites. Since then there have been erected

several community buildings. A peak of the program in Detroit was reached in 1930 when 140 summer playgrounds were operated, nine recreation buildings conducted year round by the department, and activities conducted during the winter in 158 school buildings, churches, gymnasiums, and other facilities.

Grand Rapids seems to have followed Detroit as the second city in the state to develop a playground movement. The late Charles M. Garfield was the leader in this as in so many other civic movements. On January 27, 1906, he and his sister, Mrs. Julia L. Fletcher, gave the city 25 acres as a play field. In 1908 a playground association was formed with 34 members. Its constitution states, "The purpose shall be to aid in securing for Grand Rapids a complete system of playgrounds so that there shall be one thoroughly equipped and under complete supervision within one-half mile of every home." It provided for twelve committees including one on vacant lot playgrounds, one on school grounds as playgrounds, and one on schools as social centers. Supervision for five playgrounds was financed by funds raised by the association for three years. During that time there had been so much support aroused that in 1910 the city bonded itself for \$200,000 for the purchase of playground sites. In 1912 the board of parks and cemetery commissioners financed the supervision of seven playgrounds and three swimming pools, and a year round director of recreation was employed.

The report of the Grand Rapids Playground Association for 1911 states that, "One of the delightful things in connection with our own work is the cooperation between the School Board, the Park Board, and the Playground Association." The National Recreation Congress was held there in 1916 and from that year on the schools have been used increasingly as neighborhood centers.

For 1932 forty schools were reported in Grand Rapids as used during the evenings for basket ball, gymnasium classes, dramatic groups, handcraft activities, and social parties and

entertainments. A recent national study comments on this program as follows, "Some of the special features of interest in the program of the evening high schools were the parental education classes with a total membership of 163, the physical education groups with a membership of 340, a chorus with 73 members, woodwork classes with 149, art groups with 145, dramatic classes with 102, public speaking classes with 172 members." Grand Rapids has 1,160 acres in its park and boulevard system of which about 900 are used for active recreation purposes. It spent \$79,000 in 1932 and operated 18 playgrounds, 7 swimming pools, 27 tennis courts, and 4 golf courses. It is significant that the last gift of property for playground purposes, made in 1932, was by the donor of the first, made in 1906, namely, Mr. Garfield, who that year gave a two acre plot in a crowded section of the city as a play space for younger children.

In 1907 Kalamazoo was added to the list of cities with playground programs when a local committee financed supervision paid for by "contributions begged by committees from any citizen who could be persuaded to give anything from twenty-five cents up," as stated by one of the original committee who also says, "The first equipment was home made, was poorly arranged, but gave great joy to the children." By 1910 the board of education was paying for the supervision, by 1917 a year round program with adult use of school buildings was under way, and in 1924 a full time year round director was employed with a budget financed jointly by the board of education and the city commission. The 1937 report shows an expenditure of \$19,600 for the operation of 11 playgrounds, 13 schools centers, one out-door pool, one indoor pool and 17 soft ball diamonds with a year round staff of 3 full time people. Two municipal golf courses are operated by a citizen committee.

The first movement toward a recreation program in Flint came with the creation of a park board in 1907 and the draw-

ing up of a park plan by Warren H. Manning of Boston. Though the actual playground and recreation program did not come for another ten years, property was rapidly acquired by gift and purchase until the city park system contained 1,031 acres in 1929. Recreation facilities in that year included five swimming pools, 18 tennis courts, 10 baseball diamonds, 2 golf courses, a stadium, 2 community buildings, and 7 supervised playgrounds. To these facilities have since been added other golf courses, playgrounds, and tennis courts. The Mott Foundation in cooperation with the Board of Education has developed in the last few years a fine use of school facilities in varied activities by adults as well as children. In 1937 it conducted 40 playgrounds and 21 school centers at an expenditure of about \$39,000. It has also added to the number of tennis courts, soft ball diamonds and other game facilities.

Flint has been outstanding in the nation as well as in the state in its development of music as a leisure time activity. Through the Flint Community Music Association, a privately supported organization, operating in close cooperation and joint leadership with the music program of the public schools, it has developed all forms of music from community singing to opera and oratorio, from harmonica bands to symphony orchestras, and from home music to festival programs. In the introduction to *Music in American Life*, the author says, "To give at the outset a clear view of our field, let us commence with a survey of all the musical activities going on in a city in which there is organized endeavor to provide for every kind and degree of musical interest and ability. Flint, Michigan is such a city."

In Lansing a citizen group held a meeting to consider recreation in the winter of 1911 and raised by private contributions \$630 with which two playgrounds were supervised for two months during the summer of 1912. One park and one school ground were used. After private support for two years the city appropriated \$600 in 1913 and \$1,000 in 1914. Until 1916 a board of citizens conducted the program but that

year the city park department assumed control. Later the board of education also conducted a playground program and in 1932 Lansing operated 17 playgrounds, 10 school centers, 4 golf courses, one swimming pool, and 25 tennis courts under a city recreation department supported jointly by the city park department and the board of education. There have been some important developments since.

Battle Creek is an example of an unusual development of industrial athletics. There the Civic Recreation Association, organized shortly after the World War, with membership from every adult participating, with executives and mechanics belonging, and with facilities furnished both by the city and the schools and the industries, has a year round program including basket ball, swimming, gymnasium classes, tennis, baseball, playground ball, horseshoe pitching, etc. The playground movement there was given its start by Dr. J. W. Kellogg in his well equipped Sunshine Center, and later in 1914 the board of education conducted three grounds, increasing to 8 in 1931. With the help of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation two new playgrounds have been added making 10 reported in 1937, and two new indoor swimming pools have been established. There has also been developed one of the finest play fields in the state at Bailey Park with baseball diamonds, soft ball diamonds, tennis courts and picnic grounds.

In May, 1917, the state legislature passed a Home Rule Bill, still in effect, "authorizing cities, villages, counties, townships and school districts to operate systems of public recreation and playgrounds." Under this law such taxing units may operate and finance recreation programs independently or co-operatively through an existing department or through a recreation board created for this purpose.

The World War gave a great impulse to the growth of recreation in Michigan as elsewhere. The shock that came from the realization that many of the young men were not physically fit, combined with the recognized importance of recreation as a matter of morale in the training camps and

in the field, carried over into the peace time life of citizens. This movement was especially potent in Michigan where the legislature in 1919 passed an act creating a community council commission, county community boards, and community councils with power and authority in connection with welfare in general. Though in existence not much more than a year, this body placed most of its emphasis on the organization of community recreation programs, and its influence was important in developing the public sentiment that supported the rapid growth of recreation during the next decade. Its effect was particularly felt in the smaller communities and the rural districts. Such community houses as those built at Midland, Harbor Beach, Allegan, and Parchment, and the use of consolidated school buildings for community purposes, had their genesis at that time.

In a thesis for a degree in the University of Michigan, Charles A. Fisher has reported a study of 419 social centers, most of them located in small towns or open country, with the school most used but with a growing number of community buildings; 44 per cent of the programs gave recreational activities a prominent place and 87 per cent mentioned recreation or entertainment.

The growth of recreation in Michigan has improved greatly during the 1930's. For the year 1922 nineteen cities reported the conduct of 130 centers at an expense of \$669,000. Thirteen of these cities had a summer playground program only and the Detroit department of recreation accounted for \$535,979 of the total spent. In three of these nineteen cities the funds were from private sources, in four from both public and private, and in the remaining twelve from tax funds.

In 1936 43 cities in Michigan reported the operation of 414 playgrounds and 290 indoor centers at an expense of one million sixty-four thousand eight hundred four dollars from local funds and \$823,393.00 from Federal WPA funds. Of these 43 cities 30 secured their funds altogether from tax funds, two from funds raised privately and 11 reported funds from both

sources. 33 of these 43 cities have activities in the winter as well as in the summer and for adults as well as for children. The budget of the Detroit department of recreation for this year was \$414,417.00 while the Detroit Park Department spent \$219,855.00 on its recreation activities mainly golf and swimming which are largely self-supporting. In these 43 cities Board of Education finance and administer programs in 13 cities, and city departments in 9; in 17 the city government and the Boards of Education share the responsibility; one program was carried on by the county, one through private support and two supported by private funds and the Boards of Education. In Battle Creek, Dearborn, Detroit, Flint, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Highland Park, Pontiac and Wyandotte, separate departments of recreation function with year round full time leadership.

In 1936 Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Hamtramck, Holland, Midland, Monroe, Mt. Clemens, River Rouge, and Ypsilanti, also had varied year round programs. Twenty-three other cities reported summer playgrounds and there are known to be a number for which there are no reports.

The facilities reported for Michigan in 1936 included 29 recreation buildings, 271 school buildings used as community centers, 64 athletic fields, 173 baseball diamonds, 20 bathing beaches, 18 golf courses, 40 indoor swimming pools, 13 outdoor pools, and 442 tennis courts.

No less significant than the growth in facilities and leadership has been the increase in the participation of adults and in the variety of activities. Not only are the physical skills developed in school continued for years after in leagues in baseball, soft ball, basket ball and volley ball, and on the golf courses, the tennis courts, and in the swimming pools, but the musical, dramatic, and manual interests are also given place and opportunity for development. Grand Rapids has neighborhood dramatic groups and Dearborn has an Institute of Dramatic Arts, Detroit a band, and Flint a community orchestra

and chorus. There are many groups of women in handcraft and some of men in woodworking.

During the last few years the programs of Federal Work Relief have added greatly to the recreation facilities. Hundreds of pieces of public property have been graded, drained, surfaced, and laid out as play fields. Parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, and river fronts have been put in the finest condition in their history. Tennis courts and golf courses have been built. Flint and Ann Arbor have built delightful outdoor theaters, Kalamazoo a bathhouse at its bathing beach, Detroit shelter-houses on its playgrounds and improvements at its summer camps. These are a few of the many projects.

The Works Progress Administration has furnished much aid in leadership in a varied recreation program. Pontiac had 4,206 weekly attendance of adult participants in the winter of 1933-1934 at 17 school buildings, all engaged in physical recreation activities under leadership furnished largely from federal emergency funds and is only one example of the cities that have taken advantage of this opportunity and have found widespread response to the increase in recreation activities it has made possible.

This account does not cover the great amount of public recreation being carried on by school authorities in many small or rural communities, nor the large number of programs for which many semi-public agencies are responsible. Neither has it taken into account the provisions for passive recreation afforded by the public libraries, museums, and parks. Michigan has recognized the increased emphasis that educators, health authorities, and juvenile court students are placing on guided play for children, and has also faced its responsibility for providing facilities and leadership for the ever increasing off duty hours of its adult population. At the present rate of progress and support an increasingly adequate program of recreation for every city and village in Michigan seems assured.

MICHIGAN ISLANDS

BY WILLIAM F. LAWLER

DETROIT

I *SLE ROYALE*. The largest, and until recently, the least known of the islands within the confines of the state. It is situated in the northwest corner of Lake Superior, about fifty miles north of Keweenaw Peninsula.

Little is known of its Indian history, except that long before the coming of the white man to this country, the island was visited yearly by the red man, who during the short summer succeeded in extracting almost pure copper from its rocky surface, aided only by fire and crude stone hammers. This metal was worked into implements and other objects which found their way far to the south, indicating a well-defined trade route between the various tribes.

The first white man to reach the Sault and to gaze upon Lake Superior was the young French explorer Brulé who arrived in 1622. Learning of the existence of the Indian mines on the island, he returned to Quebec with a sample of the ore. The first printed reference of these mines appears in a little book on natural history, printed in 1649 at Three Rivers, Quebec. Succeeding explorers and missionaries, visiting the country, refer to the island in their reports, although their maps show it far to the south of its true position. These maps call it Minong, meaning in Chippewa, "a good high place." Later, during the eighteenth century, its present French name was applied, and is retained to this day.

French and British fur traders ignored the island, and it was not until 1837 that it claimed the attention of the white man. In that year the American Fur Company established a fishing station at what is now known at Siskowit Bay, where shipments of fish were assembled and sent across the lake to the main station of the company on Madeline Island.

The island up to this time was regarded as belonging to the Indians, and in order to extinguish their title to it, a treaty

of purchase was concluded in October, 1842, with its Chippewa owners.

A few years later, government mineral surveyors visited the island, and when their reports were made public, a swarm of prospectors and miners descended upon it, and the place became a scene of feverish activity. However, up until 1847, only one mine had produced any considerable quantity of ore, and on the approach of the winter of 1855, all mining effort had ceased. Except for the summer visits of fishermen from the neighboring mainland, the island was deserted.

Although it had been generally known that the Indians had done some mining on the island, it was not until 1871 that fresh exploratory work brought to light previously unknown workings. These surveys also disclosed additional deposits of copper ore, and before long the sound of industry was again heard on the island. Shafts were sunk, stamp mills and loading docks were erected, and to take care of the public business the island became a county and was known as Isle Royale County, with a seat near the Island Mine at the head of Hay Bay.

All these efforts came to nothing, as it was found that mining on the island was not a profitable venture. One by one the mines shut down and again the place became deserted except for the yearly visits of the fishermen. On April 9, 1897, the county government was abolished and the island attached to Keweenaw County for administrative purposes.

Realizing its unusual scenic and scientific aspects, public spirited citizens have endeavored to have the island set aside as a national park. Early in 1931 they saw their efforts rewarded, when President Hoover signed a bill for the acceptance and maintenance of the island as a part of the National Park system.

Grand Island. Les Grandes Isles was the name applied by early French explorers to three islands lying across the entrance to Munising Bay on the south shore of Lake Superior.

The term is still used for the largest of the group, but the others have been renamed *Wood Island* and *Williams Island*.

They were long inhabited by bands of Chippewa Indians, whose presence no doubt accounted for a trading post being established there by the North-West Company. Later, on account of restrictions placed upon British traders by law, they withdrew, and shortly afterward the post was reestablished by the American Fur Company and maintained by them until about 1840.

The first white settler was Abraham Williams, a native of Vermont, who came to the western country seeking his fortune. Urged by Omenomonee, one of the Chippewa chiefs, he arrived at the island July 30, 1840, in a schooner from the Sault. He found conditions much as they were left by the fur company. There were four log houses, one of which had been used as a store. Securing a stock of goods he engaged in trade with the island Indians and those from the mainland. His business prospered and he erected additional buildings including a smithy, a cooperage, and a large double house. So well did he build that some of the houses are in use today. He and his wife and a child are buried on the island, and in his honor one of the neighboring islands has been named Williams Island.

In 1901 most of the island was purchased by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, which has since turned it into a forest and game preserve in order to retain its natural beauty. To accomodate the public, one of the buildings erected by Mr. Williams has been remodeled into a hotel.

The island became a part of Alger county in 1885 and along with its neighboring islands was created as a separate township in 1905.

Sugar Island. A triangular shaped island in the St. Mary's River below the city of Sault Ste. Marie. On account of the great number of maple sugar trees growing on it, it was called *Sisibakwato-miniss* or *Sugar Tree Island*. During the British occupation of the area, the name of *St. George's Island* was applied, but after the territory became American, its former

name, *Sugar Island*, came into general usage. The island has always been a popular resort for maple sugar makers both Indian and white.

The island figures prominently in the transactions of the Joint International Boundary Commission, by whose decision it became American territory. It was purchased from its Indian owners by the treaty of March 28, 1836.

One of the first white settlers on the island was Philetus S. Church, a merchant, who came to the Sault from New York State in 1845. Some time afterwards he removed to Sugar Island, where he resumed his occupation in a building which still stands at Church's Landing. Here he also built a saw mill and dock and did a thriving business in lumber, particularly in ship timbers. Nearby was a boatyard where a son built boats for river traffic. The manufacture of raspberry jam was also started, the berries being gathered by the Garden River tribe of Indians from nearby points. In 1850 he produced over ten tons of jam nearly all of which was exported.

Other settlers came in and soon there was a thriving little settlement about the landing, which was a port of call for the river steamers. The settlement of Payment came into existence somewhat later, it being started by the Payment family, who conducted a wood dock for the convenience of passing steamers who burned wood for fuel.

Today the islanders are engaged chiefly in farming and in catering to the tourist trade.

Neebish Island. In the St. Mary's River. One of the few islands retaining its Indian name. Just what the name means is still a matter of doubt, although it is generally conceded that it means some form of water. Some maintain that it refers to a certain section of the river, while others claim it means a kind of drink of which water forms the principal part. The name has been spelled in many ways before reaching its present form.

The island was also called Sailors Encampment at one time, for the reason that during an early cold spell, a vessel

was frozen in the river and was compelled to remain there until the following spring. The crew made themselves comfortable on the shores of the island. This spot for many years was a favorite camping ground for travelers on their way up or down the river. The name, however, gradually became applied to the section of the river thereabouts and is still in use.

At the southern end of the island a saw mill was erected about 1870, and considerable quantities of lumber were manufactured from logs towed there from nearby forests.

It has long been known as a popular resort for summer visitors, which industry was probably brought to the island by members of the well-known Johnson family who removed there from the Sault.

Lime Island. Small island in the St. Mary's River that once was a popular gathering place for Indians who came there to play LaCrosse on the flats that existed between the island and Little Lime Island.

It was evidently known to the early French settlers as it is called *Isle du Platre* (Plaster Island) on an early undated French map of the area. It is more than likely that lime was burned there at an early date, which industry has continued until quite recently.

The first settler of record was Joseph Kemp, who arrived on the island about 1848, and engaged in the lime business. In 1853 he inspected the deposits of stone on Drummond Island and on the strength of his report, quarries were opened on that island. He also operated a store and a dock. Other settlers came in and about 1880 there was another store, conducted by Messrs. Reid and Todd.

The island afterwards came into possession of F. O. Davenport of Detroit, a retired naval officer, who at one time commanded the iron warship, *Michigan*. He started a large farm and erected a hotel, in hopes of attracting summer visitors. He died in 1903 and the property came into the possession of the Pittsburg Coal Company, which in 1912 erected a large coal

dock to fuel passing steamers. The hotel was converted into an apartment for its employees.

Drummond Island. Situated at the mouth of St. Mary's River where it empties into Lake Huron. Its original Indian name was Potagannissing, the exact meaning of which is in doubt. It is claimed that it is derived from an archaic Indian word meaning "mortar shaped." Old Chippewa residents on the island say that it refers to the area occupied by the islands in the St. Mary's River. Its modern Indian name is Pontagnipy. The French explorers called it *L'Isle Detour*. Later the British changed this name to *Drummond Island* in honor of General Gordon Drummond.

The island was long the home of the Indian. It was once occupied by the Ottawa from Manitoulin who were fleeing westward from the warlike Iroquois. Afterward the Chippewa settled there, and remnants of the band are there today. A number of Indian mounds have been located along the banks of the Potagannissing River, but the articles found therein are of recent manufacture.

Its white history commences with its occupancy by a force of British troops sometime during the months of June and July, 1815. According to the terms of the treaty which ended the War of 1812, the island of Mackinac was to be given to the Americans. It was therefore necessary for the British to find a new post somewhere in the same locality, in order to retain their contacts with their red allies. Drummond Island was selected, and a settlement was laid out to accommodate the garrison consisting of soldiers, Indian department employees, traders, and their assistants.

Huts and cabins, built of logs recently charred by a bush fire, were hastily erected and roofed over with cedar. While most of the buildings had chimneys constructed of sticks chinked with clay, a few had stone fireplaces and chimneys which still survive. To accommodate the vast stores of Indian goods, large storehouses were built. Owing to the uncertainty as to which country the island would be awarded by the

boundary commission, no permanent fortifications were erected. The post was given the name, "Port Collier," in honor of one of the Royal Engineers who helped select the site.

To this place came yearly thousands of Indians for their annual presents from their white father across the sea. Even though these Indians lived and hunted on the American side of the line, this practice was continued for many years at this and other British posts. Only a few of the traders occupied or maintained stores on the island, as most of the trading, or arrangements for trade, continued to be made at Mackinac.

On account of the restrictions placed on British traders and trading houses, and with the entrance of the American Fur Company into the Indian trade, Drummond Island did not become the trade emporium its planners and builders had hoped for, and when the boundary commissioners decided that the island was American territory, all need for a British post in the area had disappeared. Accordingly, in response to the decision of the commission, on November 14, 1828, the British garrison sailed away to Penetanguishene, after turning the island over to the Americans.

During the summer of 1853 a Mormon colony was established on the island under the leadership of Murray Seaman, an elder in the church, the headquarters of which were on Beaver Island. Log houses were erected on the shore of a little cove on the north side of the island, and to the young settlement the Indians gave the name Omamekong, or place where the Mormons dwell. For a while the colony prospered, but with the dispersal of the Mormons on Beaver Island, religious work finally died out and no vestiges are left of the faith. The site of the colony is now occupied by Drummond village.

Late in September, 1853, a company called the Drummond Island Stone Quarry Company opened a quarry on the north side of the island to the west of the Mormon settlement. Stone from the quarry was taken to Sault Ste. Marie where it was used as backing on the new canal locks. It is also interesting

to note that a very fine grade of lithographic stone was found in this quarry.

With the disappearance of the forests farther south, lumbermen came northward looking for supplies. In common with nearby sections, Drummond supplied its share of the demand for lumber. Sawmills were erected at a number of places, mainly at Drummond Village, Maxton and Scammon's Cove. Maxton came into existence when the Cleveland Cedar Company erected a mill at that point. At Scammon's Cove on the south side of the island, another mill was erected by Hitchcock and Foster. This later was taken over by the Kreeton Company of Tonowanda, N. Y.

However, with the supply of raw material disappearing, the mills closed down one by one, the workmen left for more lucrative fields, and the settlements drifted out of existence. Of Maxton, only a house remains on the site. At Scammon's Cove, now called Johnswood in honor of the partners of the concern, the mill still stands and also a few houses. During its busy days the island furnished considerable quantities of cedar posts, paving blocks, ties and poles as well as sawed lumber.

In 1891 Drummond was again called upon to furnish stone for another lock at the Sault. This time a quarry was opened up almost within Drummond village, but on completion of the contract it was abandoned.

May 3, 1905 witnessed the arrival of a number of Finns seeking a place to settle. The island appealed to them and with the arrival of other colonists they outnumber the older residents. They are settled mainly near the center of the island on the road to Johnswood.

Harbor Island. A small horseshoe-shaped island lying in the St. Mary's River, off the north shore of Drummond Island. It was used as a summer pasture by early Canadian settlers, thereby earning the Indian name of *Bebzhigogaz-miniss*, or "Horse Island."

It was settled by Jesse Wells Church, a marine architect, who built his home and a boat-yard on the shore of the almost landlocked bay. By his neighbors he was called Doctor Church, on account of his knowledge of medicine and surgery. During the gay nineties, his place was a mecca for yachtsmen from far and near. Here he dispensed hospitality with a generous hand and made all welcome. Many craft were built in his boat-yard, including a number of tugs, some of which he employed to tow wind-bound schooners on the river.

Les Cheneaux Islands. A group of about fifty islands in Lake Huron nestling under the south shore of the Upper Peninsula, between St. Ignace and Detour. They vary in size from a mere patch of earth to those containing many acres, all being separated from each other and the mainland by narrow channels or waterways.

Popularly called *The Snows*, much controversy has raged about the meaning or interpretation of their name. They have in time past been called *Chenos*, *Chenoux*, and many other variations. Their Indian name is *Shebawononing*, meaning channels or openings to go through by water.

Although they have been known to history and to the early settlers in this area for a long time, there was little pioneer life on the islands. Consequently they remained in the possession of their Indian owners longer than did land on the neighboring mainland. By the treaty of March 28, 1836, the islands and part of the mainland were reserved for the use of the Indians. One of the earliest white visitors was Father D. J. Piret who established a mission in 1850.

Wooded with the characteristic flora of the north, and with the nearby waterways teeming with fish, the islands attracted the attention of tourists. Cottages were built on a number of the islands, and in 1888 a number of the summer residents banded together and the Les Cheneaux Club, which is the social center for the islanders, came into existence. There are a number of farms and there have been a number of commercial fisheries on the island.

Marquette Island, the largest of the group, was named in honor of Father Marquette. Nearby *Goose Island*, a narrow ridge of pebbles rising out of the lake, was called *Isle Aux Outardes* or *Buzzard Island* on early French maps. The Indians called it *Nadawaning*, or "place to find eggs."

St. Martin Islands. Two small islands located in Lake Huron east of Point St. Ignace, and noted only for the fact that the first shipments of plaster rock in the state were made from the loose deposits lying on their surface. They were long known as the *Plaster Islands*, and were purchased from the Indians on October 1, 1821, for the sum of \$659.85.

Mackinac Island. Michigan's most historic island, lying in the straits of the same name, a short distance east of St. Ignace. Its present name is a shortened version of its Indian name, Michilimackinac, over whose meaning students of history have disagreed. It is claimed to be derived from "Michi," meaning great, and "Mackinac," meaning turtle, from the fancied resemblance of the island to a large turtle. Schoolcraft, a resident of the island and a student of Indian lore, claims it also means "spirits," or "fairy spirits." Blackbird, the son of an Ottawa chief, and a writer on Indian life and folklore, states that the island was called *Mi-shi-ne-macki-nong*, by the Ottawa in recognition of the fact that two of their number had escaped the fury of the Iroquois by hiding on the island.

When white explorers reached the area, it was the home of numerous Indians. In the winter of 1670 Fathers Dablon and Marquette apparently located a temporary mission there prior to establishing the Mission of St. Ignace in 1671. When Alexander Henry, the English trader, visited the island in September, 1761, it had a village of about 100 Chippewa.

In 1779 the British Commandant, Lieutenant Governor Patrick Sinclair, fearing that the post on the south side of the straits was not entirely safe from rebel attack, determined to remove it to the Island. Immediate steps were taken to prepare new homes for the garrison and the traders; and work-

men and artificers were sent over, who built a 150-foot dock. A blockhouse was also erected, and timber and shingles were gotten out for additional buildings.

Instead of including the buildings of the traders within the walls of the fort, a settlement was laid out on the shore of a small bay. Back of the settlement a steep bluff reared itself and on the crest of this elevation the Fort was to be erected.

The work of transferring the post proceeded slowly. Many of the buildings, including the Catholic mission, were dismantled and taken across to the island. Upon arrival at the island they were re-erected. On May 20, 1781, Governor Sinclair purchased the island from its Indian owners for £5,000.

Affairs did not run smoothly at the new post. The expenses of moving and rebuilding were enormous, and Governor Sinclair was constantly being brought to task for the expenses of the Indian Department, that lavished goods on the Indians in the King's name, with a generous hand. In addition, Sinclair found it increasingly difficult to get along with his associates and those under him. On September 19, 1782, he was replaced by Captain Robertson of the 84th Regiment.

The War of the Revolution came to a close, and according to the terms of the treaty of Paris, 1783, Michilimackinac along with a number of other posts was to be given up to the Americans. Delays ensued, and it was not until the signing of Jay's Treaty that a time was set for the delivery of the island to the United States. This date was June 1, 1796, but it was not until October, 1796, that the transfer took place and the British garrison sailed to their new post on St. Joseph's Island in the St. Mary's River.

While a few traders established stores and warehouses at the new post, the others remained on the island and continued to do business as before, but under the American flag. Considerable resentment was aroused on the part of the British traders when an import duty was levied on goods coming from the Canadian side of the line. The change in

ownership of the Indian country brought about an increasing quantity of goods made on the American side of the line being used in the Indian trade.

Due to a variety of causes, war clouds began to gather, and on June 19, 1812, President Madison declared war on Great Britain. For some reason the news was delayed in reaching the American garrison at Mackinac. However, there was no delay in the information reaching the British post on St. Joseph. The commandant there quickly assembled a force of volunteers and Indians, and with these and his regulars descended on Mackinac on the 16th of July. The first intimation the commander of the American garrison received that a state of war existed between the two countries was when he was called upon to surrender. His entire force amounted to only 57 men, while over 600 of the enemy confronted him. Realizing that resistance would lead to the massacre of both the garrison and the civilian population, Lieutenant Porter Hanks surrendered his handful of men, July 17.

The capture of this post not only gave Great Britain control of the Northwest with its vast fur trade, but it imperiled Detroit on the south. Wavering tribes of Indians were brought within the influence of the British, whose supremacy in this area was not challenged until after Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie and Harrison's victory on the Thames River. On July 3, 1814, an expedition sailed from Detroit to capture Mackinac. It was a joint affair, consisting of a land force and seven warships from Perry's fleet. Instead of proceeding directly to the island, the expedition raided the settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, and destroyed the old British fort on St. Joseph Island. By this time the British were aware of the hostile fleet cruising nearby, and when the Americans landed on the island, they found the garrison awaiting them, assisted by numerous Indian allies. The attack, on August 4, failed and the Americans retreated to their boats. Among the dead was the gallant Major Andrew Hunter Holmes. Soon afterward the American force set sail for Detroit, leaving two small

war vessels in the vicinity to prevent supplies from reaching the garrison. By a clever sortie these boats were captured by the British, who remained in control of the region until the end of the war.

By the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, Michilimackinac was again yielded to the Americans. On July 18, 1815, the island was formally turned over to Colonel Anthony Butler of the United States Army, while the British retired to a new post which they had prepared on nearby Drummond Island.

During the war, trade in furs and peltries had about reached the vanishing point, as the Indians were engaged in warfare and had deserted the hunting field. But it was realized that upon the conclusion of the war this trade would be resumed, and in anticipation of this John Jacob Astor, a New York merchant, made preparations to possess it.

Prior to the war, the fur trade on the American side of the line was centered on the island, and was in the hands mostly of the Southwest Fur Company, a concern which had taken over the loosely conducted business called the Michilimackinac Company, an old organization of fur traders. The Southwest Company was controlled by Astor and the Northwest Company of Montreal, each owning equal parts. On the conclusion of the war, Astor liquidated this concern and proposed to operate in the Indian country on his own account.

Upon the arrival of the Americans at the post, operating conditions in the fur trade were changed radically. An Indian bureau was established that was authorized to issue permits to the traders for entry into the Indian country. The British traders in a number of instances were denied these permits on account of the part they had played in the late war. Later, laws were passed restricting the Indian trade to American concerns.

Through the intervention of Astor's concern, the American Fur Company, permits were issued to British citizens who had entered their employ. Experienced in every detail of the

business, they were essential to the success of the company. Traders who remained independent of the company, were driven out of business by ruthless competition. Under the direction of Astor's western agents, Ramsay Crooks and Robert Stuart the company rapidly became the dominant figure in the life of the Northwest.

As time passed, conditions in the fur trade changed. The demand for furs began to slacken in the markets of Europe. Also with the advent of the settler in the region about the lakes, the hunting ground of the Indian was pushed deeper into the West and further north. Possibly Astor saw the change coming; but in any event, in 1834, he sold his interest in the American Fur Company to a syndicate headed by Crooks.

Conditions in the fur trade abroad continued to grow worse while the supply of furs grew less. The company now engaged in the fishing industry, mainly on Lake Superior. Maple sugar was bought and sold, as well as other Indian produce. However all of this was of no avail, and the company was forced to discontinue business and close up its affairs.

With the disappearance of the American Fur Company from the scene, what fur trade remained in the Northwest drifted into other channels and the huge warehouses became dark and empty. The fishing industry about the island remained and in volume had risen to about 125,000 barrels annually. The catch was taken mainly by Indians and descendants of the early French-Canadian settlers from nearby fishing banks, and was brought to Mackinac where it was sorted and barreled for shipment down the lakes. This gave work to many men, as did the manufacture of barrels.

This trade in time also disappeared, as the fishing banks moved away from the island, and the packing and shipping were done elsewhere.

The town, exclusive of the Fort, occupied two long streets running parallel and close to the beach. The houses for the most part consisted simply of cedar bark attached to a frame-

work of poles and quite generally presented a dilapidated appearance. Surrounding the houses were pickets placed end-wise in the ground which served as fences to enclose small gardens.

The island had always been known as a healthful place to live, particularly during the summer months. At first the summer visitors were accommodated in the homes of the islanders, although in 1825 Samuel C. Lasly advertised his tavern and boarding house to the consideration of travelers. The American Fur Company endeavored to sell their island property for use as a hotel. In 1838 the island was firmly established as a resort with visitors being turned away for lack of accommodations. In 1849 Charles O'Malley, representative in the state legislature from Mackinac county, erected a large and commodious hotel, which he called the "O'Malley House." This hostelry was the forerunner of many hotels that were to follow, and as time went on the visitors increased in number, and since then the island has retained its popularity as a summer resort.

During the British occupancy of the island, administrative control was vested in the Governor, or commandant of the Fort. After the British evacuation in 1796, Mackinac became a part of the "Territory North-West of the River Ohio," in what was called "Wayne County." It was later included in the Indiana Territory. In 1805 it became a part of Michigan Territory. On April 6, 1817, the Borough of Michilimackinac was incorporated, including within its limits, nearby Bois Blanc Island and Round Island. Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, laid out Michilimackinac County on October 26, 1818, with the county seat on the island. On September 18, 1882, the county seat was transferred to St. Ignace, where it remains.

Round Island. A small island about three miles in circumference lying between Mackinac and Bois Blanc islands in the Straits of Mackinac. It was called *Isle Ronde* by the early French. It possessed an Indian settlement during the

last days of the British occupancy of the area. By the Indians it was called *Min-nis-ais-ing*, or "little island," and was of much interest to archeologists in the early 19th century. It contained several Indian burial grounds, one of them evidently of considerable age.

The island was the subject of a lively controversy between the British commandant on Drummond Island and the American Indian Department. It was claimed that the Indians had given the island to a Mrs. Mitchell, an Indian trader, and wife of the British post doctor, but she was never able to prove ownership or to gain possession.

By the treaty of 1836 it was reserved as a place of encampment for the Indians. Later, by an act of Congress, all but eight acres were given to the state of Michigan to be used for conservation purposes.

Bois Blanc Island. A large island about ten miles long and three wide, close to the Straits of Mackinac and a few miles north of Cheboygan. It was called *We-go-bee-min-iss*, or *White Wood Island*. The name is retained in its French translation. It is called *I. aux Bois Blanc* on Charlevoix's Map of 1744, but it was not inhabited until a late date. British warships were accustomed to stop there to load firewood; and when the country became American territory, the United States government continued to regard the island as a wood lot for the garrison on Mackinac Island. Later the troops built a lime kiln to furnish lime for the Fort.

A part of the island was claimed by Michael Dousman, a Mackinac trader in the early 1820's, but this claim was not confirmed until 1844.

When summer visitors came north, the island received its share, and today the tourist trade continues to be the main industry.

St. Helena Island. In Lake Michigan just west of the Straits. It is so small that many maps ignore it, although on the Charlevoix Map of 1744 it is called *Isle Ste. Helene*. The origin of the name is not known.

The island came into prominence when it was occupied by Archibald and Wilson Newton who started a store and engaged in business with the lake fishermen. At the height of their career they replaced Mackinac as a trading center. They built an extensive establishment, consisting of a large store, a dock, a cooperage, a trading schooner, and houses for their employees. Some of the buildings still stand.

It was at St. Helena that an expedition gathered prior to its descent on the Beavers and the eviction of the Morman citizens from that island. Headed by the Newtons, irate citizens, when they heard that their arch-enemy Strang had been shot, landed on the island, and after warning the Mormons never to return, loaded them on boats and scattered them to various parts of the Lake Michigan shore.

However, with changing business conditions, trade went elsewhere, and the island emporium gradually became deserted, and so it remains today.

Beaver Islands. A group of eight islands in Lake Michigan, twenty-five miles northwest of Charlevoix, of which Beaver, High, Hog, Garden, and Gull Islands, form the principle units. They were known to the early French travelers, who called them *I. aux Castor* or "Beaver Islands."

Called *A-mic-wug-ain-dad* by the Indians, they were long the home of the tribesmen, as numerous mounds about the island testify. In 1763 travelers report a village of Ottawa. A mission was started on the island in 1832 by Father Baraga, and a small chapel erected, but the church was later moved to the mainland. The Indian Treaty of 1836 reserved the use of the islands to the Beaver Island band or tribe.

The earliest white occupancy seems to date from the early 1840's when the Rochester Northwest Company, headed by Colonel Fisk of Rochester, N. Y., established a fishing station on what is now known as Paradise Bay. About the same time Alva Cable of Ohio, opened a trading house at Whiskey Point, later succeeded by Peter McKinley. Fishermen were brought to the island, some of whom were said to be from the

Isle of Aran, off the Irish coast and whose descendants live on the island today. The Rochester Company lasted but a short time and was forced to discontinue business on account of poor management.

During May, 1847, the island was visited by James Strang, who was seeking a site for a Mormon colony. So well did the prospect please him and his associates, that the following year saw a number of Mormon arrivals.

This influx of strangers did not prove agreeable to either the residents on the island or the mainland, so that in 1848 when the public lands were thrown on the market, the non-Mormons hearing the news first promptly filed claim for the best land on the island some of which had been improved by the newcomers.

This led to a definite break between the two groups. In 1849 the stores refused to sell them food and a famine was narrowly averted. Some progress however was made by the colonists. A saw mill was erected and a schooner built. Several wood docks offered cord wood for sale to passing steamers. In 1849 the tabernacle, a log structure sixty feet by one hundred feet, was started with every member contributing one sixth of his labor towards its completion. On Sunday it was used as a place of worship but during the week it offered entertainment in the shape of plays and dances. A newspaper "The Northern Islander" edited by Strang, furnished news about the colony and promulgated the Mormon faith. On July 8, 1850, Strang in an impressive ceremony before the members of his church was crowned King of the Kingdom of God.

By now open warfare was indulged in by the Mormons and their opponents. A number of criminal acts attributed to Strang and his followers brought about a summons to appear before the Federal Court in Detroit. Acquitted of these charges he returned to his island kingdom where in 1852, he was elected to the State Assembly.

Disagreement with Strang over his policies and practices brought about a rupture within his church. These quarrels came to a head in June 1856 when he was slain by one of his followers. The news of his death quickly spread over the upper end of the lake and on July third a mob which had assembled at St. Helena Island descended upon the Beavers and after burning the homes of the Mormons and destroying all evidence of their faith, drove them from the island.

After the shooting of Strang and the dispersal of the Mormons, the Irish fishermen settled down to a rather quiet existence, devoting their time to fishing and farming. St. James, the only village on the island, was started by the Mormons and consisted of a single street which led off into the interior and was called the King's Highway.

Politically the islands belonged to Mackinac county, but after a number of changes they were given to Charlevoix county for administrative purposes.

Nearby is High Island, sometimes called Little Beaver. Its name "High Island," is in recognition of the fact that it contains a number of peaks, the highest of which is Mt. Moriah. It was populated by the Indians when the Mormons settled on Big Beaver. Shortly afterward a number of Mormons moved over and started farming. In 1853 there was a school for Indians conducted by the government. In 1918 the Indian owners sold their patents to George Heimforth of Traverse City, who proceeded to cut the timber. Two years later the saw mill and island was sold to the Israelite House of David, a religious order with headquarters at Benton Harbor, who immediately started to colonize the island. The saw mill was again put into operation and a number of rude houses erected for the settlers. Some of the cleared land was put into farms, and the resulting produce came into demand on the neighboring mainland for reasons of its quality. To transport the products of the farm and forest a number of boats were built. Unlike the Mormons, the Israelites remained on good terms with their neighbors. There had been a Catholic Mission on

the island, attended by Franciscan priests from nearby Charlevoix.

Garden Island, another of the group, retains its Indian name of *Ta-gon-ing* meaning "cultivated land." The island was deeded to the Indians by the government, the Indians coming from Big Beaver about 1848. About 1880 a number of white families settled on the island and were engaged in fishing, but only a few remained. A sawmill was erected on the island about 1920, getting out lumber for fish boxes.

Manitou Islands. In Lake Michigan southwest of Charlevoix. They were so called by the Indians and French. Legend has it that a band of Indians slept on the island following a fight with another band; during the night, the defeated warriors landed on the island and fell upon the sleeping victors, slaying every one, from which time the Indians have regarded the island as peopled with spirits.

North Manitou Island was first settled by Nicholas Picard about 1844, who built a wood dock to fuel passing steamers. A fishing establishment also was started. In 1859 there was a population of about 50 families, engaged in farming and wood cutting. It has a settlement, the village of Crescent, which is said to be built on the site of an earlier settlement. The present village came into existence as a result of lumbering operations. In 1909 it had a hotel, a general store, and a railroad six miles long connecting it with the lumbering operation. At the present time the island is popular as a summer resort, with many visitors. It has extensive cherry orchards.

South Manitou Island was first settled in the forties by German colonists, whose descendants still reside on the island. In 1907 F. E. Fisher and B. J. Morgan cut into the virgin timber with a small saw mill. Farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and it is here that the famous Rosen rye is grown, which is regarded as the finest in the world. Its only harbor is on the east side and contains an enormous gravel deposit. The island was first surveyed in

1907, by Mr. F. E. Fisher, and was attached to Leelanau County in 1895.

Fox Islands. Two small islands, lying off Lighthouse Point, a part of Leelanau county. They were ceded to the government by the Indians in 1836 and were called *Wau-goosh-e-miniss* or "fox islands."

North Fox, the larger of the two is almost a solid bank of gravel. The Mormans, during their occupancy of the Beavers, had quite a settlement on the island. After they left, the timber was cut. A fur ranch operated by the Fox Island Fur Company was started, but its property was taken over by the Fox Island Gravel Company.

South Fox, four miles away has much the same history. Cord wood was cut by the Indians and piled on the beach until some passing steamer stopped for a supply, when delivery was made by means of canoes. In common with its sister island, South Fox had a Mormon settlement, engaged in cutting cedar staves and fishing. Later, the remaining cedar was cut by a box company from Traverse City.

Harsen Island. Situated in the delta-like outlet of the River St. Clair, where it empties into Lake St. Clair. The shores of the lake were long the home of numerous Indians attracted there by the excellent hunting and fishing. Indian residents of the island called it *Soy-ge-wong*.

The first white settlers were James Harsen and his son-in-law, Isaac Graveret, from Albany, N. Y. Harsen was a gunsmith, while Graveret was a silver worker, and it is supposed that they came to this area to engage in Indian trade. The date of their arrival is not known, but it was sometime previous to 1779.

About 1783 Harsen purchased the island from the Indians, the sale of which was confirmed in a later deed to James, William and Bernardus Harsen. This deed, dated February 3, 1797, was signed by the Indian chiefs Wetonis and Nangué with their totems. In October of the same year the island had an Indian population of 31, and was supposed to contain

about 300 acres of tillable land, the rest being meadow and marsh.

At the north end of the island, Harsen erected a large house, a barn, blacksmith shop, and other necessary buildings. Farm produce was sold in Detroit, including beef and flour, to the contractor supplying the United States troops. Although the island was early called *Harsen's Island*, it was also called Jacob Island as late as 1809.

Harsen, a Lutheran by faith, was very religious. In 1800 a missionary passed up the river on his way to Mackinac; one of the Harsen family rowed out to the schooner which lay becalmed on the lake and tried to persuade him to settle on the island with them. Later, they were more successful; a Moravian missionary, named Christian Denky, came to the island.

On the death of James (Jacobus) Harsen the island was divided among the family, and the original farm fell to his son Francis. During the War of 1812, the islanders removed to Detroit to avoid trouble with the numerous bands of Indians who passed up and down the river. On the conclusion of the war, Francis Harsen rented the farm to one Robert Little, who although born in Virginia was a British sympathizer. A disagreement arose between the two men, the cause of which still remains a mystery. At any rate, efforts were made to eject Little from the farm, but without results. The sheriff was fired upon by Little, and when the fire was returned he surrendered. He was ordered to appear for trial in the court at Mt. Clemens, but the case never came up for settlement. The ownership of the island was in doubt at the time, with both the United States and Great Britain regarding it as their territory, and with both exercising jurisdiction over it. The island became American by decision of the Boundary Commissioners.

One of the first commercial distilleries in Michigan was operated on Harsen Island in 1810, by Mack and Conant, merchants of Detroit. In that year they engaged Mr. Harvey

Stewart, an expert distiller from New York State, to take charge of the plant. In 1814 Stewart married Mary Graveret, daughter of James Harsen, and on the conclusion of the war, removed to his wife's farm on the island which had been given her by her father.

The first school on the island was opened in 1818, which John K. Smith, living on adjacent Dickinson Island, was induced to teach. His school consisted of 18 children in all, including some from the mainland. Part of the building which was used as a school also contained a store for trading with the Indians.

In 1818 efforts were made to start a church, and as a result a Mr. Dixon of the Methodist faith was secured.

The claims of the Harsen family to the island were admitted by the Land Commissioners in 1821, and patents to their holdings granted later. The farms when not occupied by them were rented, one of the tenants being a Captain Nelson.

The island about 1840 was noted for its shipbuilding timber, some of which was used in the construction of the famous Newberry fleet, owned by Oliver Newberry of Detroit. In 1859 the schooner *Island City* was built on the island, as were a number of other craft.

A wood dock was established on the island by William Lacroix to fuel passing steamers. This later was taken over by the White Star Line, and the present Tashmoo Park, well known to Detroiters, is the result.

Today the island is a favorite summer home for many residents of Michigan.

Belle Isle. Situated in the Detroit River, at the eastern end of Grand Boulevard in the city of Detroit. It was called *Mah-na-be-zee* or "white swan" by the Indians, who used it as a pasture for their horses. In 1702 or 1703 only a year or two after Cadillac had settled at what is now Detroit, the French were calling it *Ile aux Cochons* or "hog island," a name which was retained for over 125 years. A French

memoir of 1718 states that the island was unusually beautiful and possessed the finest timber in the world.

The French residents of Detroit and vicinity occupied the island as a common pasture and successfully resisted any effort on the part of the French officials to sell it. However, after the occupation of the country by Great Britain, a British officer, Lieutenant George McDougall of the 60th Regiment, purchased the island from the Indians and had the sale confirmed by the Crown. The French residents protested as they had in the past, but without result. The sale was confirmed in 1768, and the officer paid the Indians about \$500 in trade goods. Several farms were laid out and a few buildings erected for the use of the tenants.

Lieutenant McDougall died in 1780, and in 1793 and 1794 his heirs sold the property to William Macomb for a consideration of £1594.16.0. Macomb also leased the farms on the island, and when he died his executor continued the practice, remitting the proceeds to the widow. In 1817 the island was sold to Barnabus Campau for \$5,000.

Shortly after taking over the island, Campau entered into a deal whereby a brick-yard was established. Just how long it was operated is not known.

An advertisement in the Detroit paper of the 1820's warning intruders to keep away from Hog Island, indicates that even at this early date people were in the habit of visiting the island. On July 4, 1845, a picnic party landed on the island and with ceremony renamed the island, *Belle Isle*, which name is in use today. The old name of Hog Island, continued however to be used for some time afterwards.

A number of fisheries were established on the island and it was here that whitefish were first successfully cured for the eastern market. In 1836 the catch of fish from the island amounted to 3,500 barrels.

In 1879, the Campau family sold the island to the city of Detroit for \$200,000, it being intended for use as a park site. The purchase was protested by many citizens, who complained

that the price was excessively high for a marshy island of only 700 acres. Soon after the purchase, a landscape gardener was engaged to lay out the island into a park. Canals were built to drain the low spots, which later were incorporated into the scheme of beautification. Meandering walks extended to various parts of the island. A casino and other buildings were erected. As there was no bridge to the island in those days, a line of ferries was put into service for the convenience of visitors. On August 29, 1881, the island was called Belle Isle Park by an act of Council.

In 1889 a bridge was constructed to the island at a cost of \$295,000, but on April 27, 1915, it was destroyed by fire. The year 1923 saw the present concrete and steel bridge completed. Today the island is a popular place of resort, not only for the citizens of Detroit but for visitors to Michigan's metropolis.

Grosse Ile. Situated in the Detroit River, below the city of Detroit. It was called *Kitchie-Minishen* or "grand island" by the Indians, it being the largest island on the river.

On July 23, 1701, Cadillac, founder of Detroit, came down the river seeking a site for a fort which he proposed erecting in the neighborhood. He and his party camped on the island for a night and it is possible that he considered its advantages, but he returned up the river the next day and located his post on the present site of Detroit.

On March 10, 1707, he gave Grosse Ile and a considerable portion of the adjoining mainland to his daughter as a present. However, on his leaving the territory, the grant was annulled.

In 1760 the Indians offered the island as a present to Sir William Johnson, head of the British Indian Department, but he apparently declined it.

On July 6, 1776, the island was purchased from its Potawatomi owners by Alexander and William Macomb, the sale being confirmed in council before the British commandant, Major De Peyster. Although the island was heavily wooded, portions of it were plotted into twenty farms, but it was a

number of years before any number of tenant farmers appeared, who consisted in part of Loyalists from the states. At the north end of the island, William Macomb built a large house, along with other necessary buildings.

Alexander Macomb sold his interest in the island to his brother, who died in 1796. For a number of years an administrator handled the affairs of the estate and endeavored to rent the farms. During this time, the Indians continued to live on the island and caused considerable trouble to the farmers, but by 1799 the island was free of them. In 1808, and later in 1817 and 1818, the Macomb titles to the island were confirmed by the United States Land Commissioners.

After the War of 1812 had been declared, trouble was again experienced with Indians who espoused the British cause, and who were visiting the British headquarters just across the River. Raiding parties of Indians would harry the American side, and as the younger William Macomb had been taken prisoner to Montreal, one of these raiding parties landed on the island and set fire to the Macomb residence. Mrs. Macomb then living in the house managed to escape with her three weeks old baby. The child died later on account of exposure during the flight.

These depredations continuing, the American government decided to build a small post on the island, facing Canada and opposite Stony Island. A fence of high pickets was erected, inclosing seven log huts for the use of the garrison, which consisted of a squad from the 5th United States Infantry under command of Corporal John B. Jones. During October, 1815, a party of Indians landed on the island and killed one of Macomb's cattle. The soldiers being informed of the theft, sought the band and found them feasting on the carcass. Angry at the interruption offered by the presence of the soldiers, one of the Indians seized a gun and attempted to shoot one of the Macomb's. Before he could do so, he was shot by the soldiers, and was carried from the island by his companions. Although the incident had occurred on the

American side of the line, the British commandant at Malden complained bitterly of the affair to Governor Cass, and considerable correspondence followed before the matter was finally settled.

The Indians had always found good fishing about the island, and white settlers were not slow in following. In 1819, there were a number of commercial fishing stations located on the island. At times enormous quantities of whitefish were taken, and in 1819 an inspector was appointed to superintend the packing of the fish.

There were two stone quarries on the island, one at the north, and one at the lower end of the island. The first mentioned furnished stone used in the construction of the Dearborn Arsenal.

Owing to the lack of ferries and the need of communication with the mainland, a horse mill for grinding grain for the settlers was established on the east side of the island. It was located at the eastern end of what is now known as Horse Mill road, near the river. Nearby was the shipyard, where in 1831 a 150 ton steamer was built. In 1835, the *Uncle Sam*, a bark-rigged ship, was launched, which was considered the fastest sailing vessel on the Lakes. In 1828 the island was a port of call for certain of the Lake boats, the cargo offered no doubt being whitefish and farm produce. There was a customs officer as early as 1838, a Mr. John A. Rucker being appointed to that office.

People living on the island in the early days used their own boats in getting to and from the mainland. Later a small ferry was installed, but it was not until the 30's that a regular service came into existence, offered by steamboats from Detroit that stopped at the river towns and the island. There was one dock on the west side, and in 1852 another was built on the east side. *The Brothers* was one of the first boats to serve the island, to be followed later by the *Dove* and the *General Vance*.

By the 1870's there were a number of beautiful homes on the island, as the place had become a popular resort for summer visitors from Detroit and elsewhere. In 1873 the island experienced a boom, when the Chicago and Canada Southern R. R. ran its right-of-way across the island, thereby making Grosse Ile accessible by rail. In 1882 this company abandoned service over this line. It was taken over by the New York Central R. R., which continued operating trains until January 17, 1924. Automobile competition was given as the reason for discontinuance of the service. After this, access to the island was confined mainly to the use of a toll bridge, located at the north end of the island. On September 3, 1931, a new bridge without tolls, was opened by Wayne County over the old railroad right-of-way. This was the last point in Wayne county to be made accessible to the public without cost.

The island was well served with churches. St. John's Episcopal Church was on the Stanton farm on the west side, while St. James, also Episcopal, was on the east side. Through the efforts of Colonel and Mrs. Brodhead, Mrs. John Wendell and others, a Catholic Church was established.

The first school on the island was established by Rev. M. H. Hunter in 1846, and ran for several years under the name of the Classical School.

In 1875 there were three hotels on the island, the most prominent being the Alexander, which was built in 1873 by a Detroit syndicate. It was a frame structure of three stories, with wide verandas overlooking the river and the shipping. It was destroyed by fire April 1, 1880. Another hotel was the Biddle House, once the residence of Colonel Biddle and for a time served as a railroad station for the Canada Southern Railroad. The Island House, the third of the hotels, was demolished in 1937.

During this time, considerable farming and grape culture were conducted by the islanders. There was also wine manufacture. The principal exports were hay, grapes, wine, and fish.

At the south end of the island is a large spring. In 1904 an oil company drilled for petroleum nearby and at a depth of 2,200 feet struck a flow of water that spouted six feet in the air. The water, for which certain medicinal qualities were claimed, was put on the market.

Although the island for a long time was a part of Monguagon Township, the residents felt that they were being neglected in the way of receiving public improvements. Agitation on their part resulted in the island's becoming a separate township on October 27, 1914.

Stony Island. A small island lying in the Detroit River between Grosse Ile and the Canadian shore. Its rocky surface, supporting no vegetation, rose high out of the water, and from it went considerable stone that helped to build Detroit. In 1799 it was regarded as being valuable for either lime or building stone.

The island came into possession of the Macomb family, along with five other islands on February 12, 1781. By them it was leased to tenants, who probably worked its stone deposit. In 1818 two hundred "toises" of stone valued at \$200 were used in the construction of Ste. Anne's Church in Detroit. (The French toise was a little less than two yards).

When the Boundary Commissioners fixed the international boundary line, Stony Island and a number of other islands were given to the United States in exchange for Bois Blanc Island.

On November 22, 1873, the island was sold to the Canada Southern Railroad and was used by the company as the western terminus of a ferry that connected their lines on both sides of the river.

Celeron Island. A small islet at the mouth of Detroit River where it empties into Lake Erie. It was used by the Indians as a garden, and by them called *Tah-way*. Its present French name is in honor of a commandant of the fort at Detroit. It is supposed that his army camped there at one time. Its Potawatomi owners gave the island to its first white owner,

Jean Ste. Reaume on May 30, 1780, and he in turn sold it December 30, 1796, to John Askin for £500. It later came into possession of the Macomb family.

FARM MANAGEMENT

By E. B. HILL

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THE story of the development of Farm Management in Michigan is essentially the story of the development of the organization of farms as units in the agriculture of the state in response to the changing physical and economic environment. Stories of the livestock industry, of crop development, and of the people are illustrative of the component parts of Michigan's agriculture. As the land became converted into farms, certain distinctive types of farming have developed which are characteristic of the state. These various types of farming are now found in the different sections of the state in a degree not always recognized unless one is a good observer and has made a study of economic geography. They are of much economic importance especially in this age of specialization.

Early Agriculture in Michigan. While small acreages of crops were grown by the Indians and early white settlers in both peninsulas of the state previous to the year of 1800 the major settlement on and the development of farms did not begin until between 1825 and 1850. The early settlement was retarded to some extent by the unfavorable reports of the land of the state made by some of the early government surveyors who found much swamp and low ground and who reported the conditions excellent for the production of bullfrogs and muskrats. Later as roads were built and the areas of fertile land became accessible, settlement began in earnest from the east. The southern and southeastern counties were settled first, followed by the northern and western counties. The census report of agriculture in 1860 reports the following counties to have over 2,000 farms each: Monroe, Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Jackson, Hillsdale, Calhoun, Branch, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Kent, and Clinton.

For the same year the census reports only ninety-four farms in the Upper Peninsula.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the subsequent development of steamboat lines on the Great Lakes were of considerable significance in the early development of Michigan's agriculture. The development of railroads in the southern part of the state between 1840 and 1860 helped much in the opening up of markets for the agricultural produce of that region. Railroad facilities for many regions in the Upper Peninsula became available between 1860 and 1881.

The lumber industry played an important part in the development of the early agriculture of the northern part of the Lower Peninsula. The timber operations assisted in clearing the land and in addition provided a good local market for hay, oats, potatoes, and other farm produce. Many of the men worked in the woods in the winter and operated their farms in the summer. In the Upper Peninsula the development of mining as well as the lumber industry served as an impetus to the agriculture of that region.

Michigan's Early Agriculture Diversified. The wide range in soil and climatic conditions found within the state made possible the production of a great diversity of agricultural products. Because of the limited markets, farmers were not encouraged to produce much of an excess of any one product, thus there was but little specialization in one enterprise on a farm. In addition, the relative isolation of the pioneer farmers caused them to follow a self-sufficing diversified type of agriculture. In so far as possible each farm and each community planned to produce those things which were most needed for local consumption. Local flour mills were often available for the manufacture of flour.

As transportation developed to make accessible outside markets, Michigan farms became progressively more specialized in many of their major crop and livestock enterprises. This specialization, however, has never reached the degree of that attained in the corn-belt and western states. Many of

Michigan's farms have continued to be quite diversified with some degree of emphasis on one or two major enterprises.

Development of Specialization. Wheat was one of the earliest crops in the state to show evidence of specialization in agriculture. As early as 1869 the census reported 1,105,000 acres of wheat in Michigan which was about twenty per cent of the total acreage of improved land in farms. That acreage is about one-quarter of a million acres more than was produced per year on an average during the ten-year period 1921-1930. Wheat acreage increased up to about 1900 after which it declined to about one-half of the usual acreage. The opening up of fertile wheat lands of the West and increased damage from the Hessian Fly tended to cause Michigan farmers to look for other alternative crops. Increased acreages of the feed crops, corn, oats, and hay replaced the abandoned wheat acreage. This part of the farm management program was accompanied by an increase in the number of livestock principally cattle and hogs.

Michigan's early agriculture and systems of farm management tended to be on an extensive rather than a more intensive basis such as is found in most sections at the present time. Sheep on the basis of labor requirements are more extensive than cattle and poultry and thus we find the earliest specialization in livestock in Michigan was in sheep. Here again we find the number of the stock larger from 1860 to 1910 than in subsequent years. The early history of the agriculture of this state contains many references to the high interest in registered sheep. Exceptionally high prices were paid for breeding animals imported from foreign countries and the eastern states. Merinos were the popular breed in the period from 1860 to 1890.

As the population of the state increased and larger local markets became available, there was a tendency to increase the intensity of farming operations for both crops and livestock. Thus the cash crop of potatoes began to assume importance about 1885, and beans and sugar beets in about 1905.

In the livestock industry, beef cattle tended to go along with

the sheep business. Many farmers who were more interested in dairy products kept what was called a dual-purpose breed of cattle for the production of both beef and dairy products. Since 1900, however, the trend has been toward the dairy industry and so the dairy type of cattle has tended to replace the dual-purpose type and some of the beef herds. The number of strictly beef type of cattle has diminished since that date.

Another evidence of the specialization in Michigan's agriculture is shown in the shift of the fruit industry of the state. Formerly most of the fruit was produced locally on the general farms of the state. Climatic conditions throughout all parts of the state, however, are not favorable to fruit production. Also proper handling and production of the crop tended to interfere with the other farm operations. This was especially true as fruit insects and diseases required efficient methods of control. As a result of these things, the farm orchard has been rapidly decreasing in importance and the major production of fruit has tended to center on the western side of the state where soil and climatic conditions are most favorable for the fruit crops. These are illustrations of some of the many changes in farm management that farmers have been making so as better to adapt their businesses to present day conditions.

Peak of Land in Farms Between 1910 and 1920. The development of Michigan's agriculture reached the peak in the period 1910 to 1920 in so far as acres of land in farms and number of farms are concerned. In 1930 there were nearly 2,000,000 less acres of land in farms than in 1910 or 1920. There was a somewhat smaller decline in the area of improved land in farms. As shown in Table 1, the periods of greatest development were from 1850 to 1880 and again from 1890 to 1900. The average size of Michigan's farms has continued to be rather small in acreage. In 1850 the average size was 129 acres. It decreased gradually to 86 acres in 1890 and 1900 and then slowly increased to the present average of 101 acres.

Table 1. Census data which show some aspects of the development of agriculture in Michigan

Year	All lands in Farms	Improved Land in Farms	% Total Land in Farms	Farms Total Number	Av. Size of Farms	Improved Acres Per Farm
1850	4,383,000	1,929,000	12	34,000	129	57
1860	7,030,000	3,476,000	19	62,000	113	56
1870	10,019,000	5,096,000	27	99,000	101	52
1880	13,807,000	8,296,000	38	154,000	90	54
1890	14,785,000	9,865,000	40	172,000	86	57
1900	17,561,000	11,799,000	48	203,000	86	58
1910	18,940,000	12,832,000	52	207,000	92	62
1920	19,032,000	12,925,000	52	196,000	97	66
1925	18,035,000	11,428,000*	49	192,000	94	60*
1930	17,119,000	11,158,000*	47	169,372	101	66*

*Improved land figure not given in census reports of 1925 and later. This figure in 1925 and 1930 equals total crop land plus plowable pasture.

The rapid increase in the population and industrialization of Michigan has been an important factor affecting the development of farm management. The resulting increase in size of the nearby markets caused an increased production of the more bulky and perishable products such as milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables in the areas surrounding the larger cities. In 1850, in Michigan there was about one person on the farm to one and one-half in the city. In 1930 the ratio was 1 to 5.2 persons.

Present Types of Farming in Michigan. As a result of adapting farm management practices to the existing physical conditions and to the changing economic conditions certain rather distinctive types of farming have evolved so as best to meet present day conditions. The outline of these different types of farming areas are presented in the accompanying map. The discussions pertaining to each area are presented in the remainder of this article.

Area 1: Dairying and Truck Crops Area. This area, adjacent to the good markets of Detroit and vicinity, is one of the most intensive dairy regions of the state. There are also quite a number of poultry farms, and poultry is an important enterprise on many dairy farms. The expansion of the acreage of truck crops on suitable soils has been very marked. Wheat and oats are the important small grain crops. Small

TYPE OF FARMING AREAS IN MICHIGAN

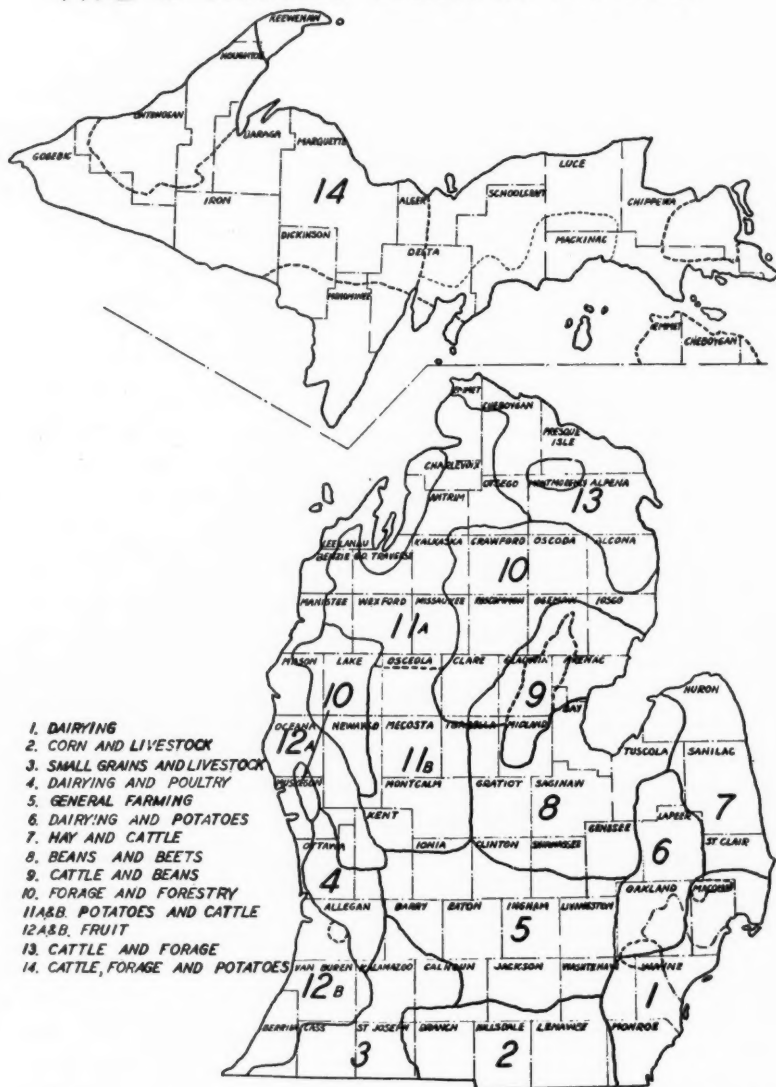


Figure 1. An outline of fourteen different areas in Michigan in which similar types of farming prevail.

areas of fruit are located in the vicinity of Romeo and Northville. Since land values are as high or higher than found elsewhere in Michigan, investment costs are high. It is, therefore, an area where intensive types as well as intensive methods of farming must be followed. The topography is level to gently rolling. The nearby cities provide excellent markets for poultry and dairy products and for fruit and truck crops. Farms tend to be smaller than the average of the state because of the favorable conditions for the intensive, specialized type of farming. On account of the rapid expansion of the metropolitan area and consequent withdrawal of farm land for urban uses, the price of land in many sections exceeds its value for farming purposes. Considerable areas that were farm land in 1915 and 1920 have since been sub-divided or purchased for sub-divisions, and farming has been abandoned.

Area 2: Corn and Livestock Area. The soil and climate of this area more nearly approach corn-belt conditions than those of any other region of the state. Thus, we find corn an important crop and we find the usual complement of hogs, cattle, and sheep. Poultry is important in Lenawee county. Much of the milk is marketed in Detroit and Toledo, while some is handled by local condenseries. All grain crops do well and wheat is the major cash crop. In 1929 corn occupied about 23 per cent, wheat 8, oats and barley 18, and hay 20 per cent of the improved land in farms. The surface of much of the area is level or slightly rolling and is adapted to the use of large scale farm machinery. In Hillsdale County the land is more rolling and hilly. The soil is generally fertile. The growing season is long and warm.

Area 3: Small Grains and Livestock Area. This area is somewhat similar to *Area 2* but has about one-third less cattle and swine, and one-half less sheep per 100 acres of improved land. In further comparison with *Area 2* we find a similar percentage of the improved farm land in corn, more in wheat and rye, and less in hay and oats. Mint, celery, and onions are of importance in local areas, mostly on the muck soils. In

1929, corn occupied about 16 per cent, oats and barley 10, wheat 10, and hay about 20 per cent of the improved land in farms.

This area has a wide range of soil conditions and includes some light sands as well as some of the heavier soils. In general, the soils are mostly sands and sandy loams of low to medium fertility and acid in reaction. The soil is the major factor causing the difference in type of agriculture of this region as compared with *Area 2*. The climate is similar to that of *Area 2*. Nearby markets in some sections have favored the development of the dairy enterprise. The most common size of farm is 120 acres. This is larger than the average of the state because of the lighter types of soils.

Area 4: Dairying and Poultry Area. This is one of the most intensive dairy and poultry regions in the state. Chick hatcheries are numerous. Wheat and truck crops are the major cash crops. Mint, celery, and onions are important in limited areas where the soil is favorable. The average size of farm tends to be smaller than in adjoining areas. Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Grand Haven, and Kalamazoo as well as Chicago are the principal markets. In 1929, corn occupied about 15 per cent, oats 12, wheat 10, and hay 20 per cent of the improved land in farms. Topography is level to rolling.

Area 5: General Farming Area. This area is one of the largest areas in the state in which a similar type of farming predominates. It comprises much of south central Michigan. This area in many respects is similar to *Area 8*. The major cash crops are beans, sugar beets, and wheat. The major livestock enterprise is the dairy which is supplemented by sheep, hogs, and poultry.

The principal markets are Lansing, Flint, Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids, and Battle Creek. These nearby markets favor the dairy over other livestock enterprises. Most of the dairy products are sold as whole milk. In 1929, corn occupied about 12 per cent, wheat 14, oats and barley 12, beans 9, and hay 22 per cent of the improved land in farms.

The soils show much variation but are mostly loams and sandy loams of medium to high fertility. The topography varies from gently rolling to hilly. Thus, on many farms will be found some untillable permanent pasture for the dairy and sheep enterprises which are common in these counties. The trend has been to increase the dairy, poultry, and alfalfa enterprises and, to a lesser extent, the bean and wheat acreages since 1910.

Area 6: Dairy and Potato Area. This specialized dairy and potato region comprises most of Oakland and Lapeer counties. Dairying is the dominant enterprise in this area and there is enough difference in the other crops and in the nature of the soil and topography to warrant putting these counties into a separate area. Poultry is more important in the southern portions. Potatoes are quite important here and this also distinguishes this area from the other areas in this section of the state. There is more variability in the farm organizations of this area than is found in most other areas. In 1929 about 9 per cent of the improved land was in corn, 12 in oats and barley, 3 in beans, 4 in potatoes, 25 in hay, and 25 per cent in tillable pasture. Much fruit is produced in the south central portion of Oakland and beans are important in Lapeer and Tuscola counties. Pontiac, Detroit, Flint, and other cities in the area provide nearby markets for farm produce. These nearby markets and the generally lighter soils are the main factors influencing the type of farming in this area. The surface of the area is gently rolling to hilly. The soils range from sands to sandy loams of low to medium fertility.

Area 7: Hay and Cattle Area. This area includes the northern half of St. Clair, all of Sanilac, and most of Huron county. Beef and dairy cattle and hay and oats predominate. In Huron and northern Sanilac, beans, wheat, and chicory are important crops. There are but few hogs because of the small acreage of corn. Much of the milk is sold in Detroit although in the northern part of the area dairy products are marketed mostly as cream. In 1929 corn occupied about 5

per cent of the improved land, wheat and rye 6, oats and barley 15, beans 4 to 15, and hay and pasture about 30 per cent each.

Topography is level for the most part. The soils vary from sandy loams with a rolling surface to clays which are level. Adequate drainage is a limiting factor on the level clay soils which are likely to be wet. The growing season is somewhat shorter than in the adjoining areas to the west and this combined with the late seeding on the heavy, poorly drained soils offers less favorable conditions for the production of corn, hogs, and sheep. Thus, the production of hay and pasture are favored. Markets are more distant than for most areas in the southern part of the state. Farming tends to be extensive rather than intensive, particularly in the northern portions where there is much pasture land.

This has been one of the major surplus hay areas of the state. Since 1920 the price of hay has been low, and many sections depending on this crop for much of their farm income have felt the low prices very keenly. The necessary transition to a farm organization involving less hay and more livestock is taking place.

Area 8: Beans, Sugar Beets, and Dairy Area. This area commonly known as the Saginaw Valley is much like *Area 5* except that it is more level, somewhat more fertile, and produces more beans and sugar beets. It is the important bean and sugar beet region of the state. These crop enterprises are centered here because of the large area of fertile soil and the favorable growing season. Wheat and chicory are other cash crops.

The major markets, Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, and Detroit favor the development of the dairy enterprise. Dairy products are sold as whole milk. Truck farming is well developed in local areas. The soils vary from sands to loams and clays. Most of the soils are of medium to high fertility. The surface of the clays and sands are level and require artificial drainage. The loams are level to rolling in topography. In 1929 corn

occupied about 12 per cent of the improved land, wheat 8, oats and barley 15, sugar beets 3, beans 15, hay 20 and tillable pasture 16 per cent. Since 1910, the number of dairy cows and poultry has increased, the number of swine has remained about the same, and the number of sheep and other cattle has declined.

Area 9: Cattle, Sheep, and Forage Area. Hay, cattle, and sheep are the dominating farm enterprises in this region. Some beans and sugar beets are produced. In 1929 the per cent of improved land in corn in the different counties was about 6, in oats and barley 13, in hay 40, and in tillable pasture 20 per cent. Farming is usually less intensive than in the areas to the south. Larger units are necessary in order to farm much of the land successfully. A number of large farms or ranches are located here.

This area to the north of *Area 8* is characterized in general by lighter soils of medium to low fertility and a somewhat shorter growing season. Much of the land is not well adapted to farming at the present time on account of the light soils of low fertility. The surface is level to rolling. The markets are more distant than is the case with the counties to the south. From 30 to 50 per cent of the area is in farms.

Area 10: Forage and Forestry Area. This area has the lowest percentage of land in farms of any region of the Lower Peninsula largely on account of its light soils of low fertility and the shorter growing season. The agriculture is limited and based mostly on dairy cattle, hay, and pasture. Some sheep ranches are in the area. In 1929 there were but 160 farms in Roscommon, 116 in Crawford, and 220 in Oscoda counties. About 8 per cent of the land area in these counties was in farms. The portions of Newaygo and Lake counties in this area have longer growing seasons, are nearer to markets, and have a somewhat better agriculture than in the first three counties listed. The soils, however, are similar and are mostly sands or light sandy loams, acid in reaction, low in humus, and low in moisture. The area consists mainly of level plains

but it is in part hilly. There are many lakes and streams which provide excellent recreational facilities.

Area 13: The Cattle and Forage Area. The predominating type of farming in this area is hay and pasture combined with cattle, mostly dairy cows, and some sheep. Very little corn is grown because of the short growing season. Oats do well and potatoes are an important cash crop. Dairy products are marketed mostly as cream on a butter-fat basis. From 20 to 40 per cent of the land was in farms in 1930. Hay occupied about 40 per cent of the improved land, oats and barley 15, and potatoes 4 per cent. The most common size of farm is 80 acres. Most of the other farms are 40, 120, and 240 acres in size.

A large proportion of the land is nearly level. In some places the soils are quite stony and in places limestone bed rock lies at a depth of a few inches to a few feet. Some loams and sandy loams of relatively high fertility are also located in this area. This region has the disadvantage of the northern location and greater distances from market. The short growing season is not favorable for corn production. The topography varies from level to gently rolling to hilly.

Area 11A and 11B: Potatoes and Cattle Area. This region is best known as the potato area of the state. Potatoes are the major cash crop and dairy cattle, the major livestock enterprise. It is a butter-fat area. The number of dairy cows has been steadily increasing and replacing beef cattle since 1910. Sheep, hogs, and poultry are of minor importance except on some large farms where large numbers of sheep may be handled under ranch conditions. The major factors determining the type of farming in this area are the lighter, mellow, sandy loam, and loam soils and a cool moist growing season favorable to potatoes. In addition there is much rough, rolling land which can best be utilized by sheep and cattle for pasture.

In *Area 11B* about 75 per cent of the land is in farms. In 1929 about 12 per cent of the improved land was in corn, 12

in oats, 23 in hay, 6 to 8 per cent in potatoes, 10 in wheat and rye, and 7 per cent in beans. Compared with *Area 11A* to the north, this area has a larger percentage of land in farms. In addition a larger part of the crop land is in corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, and rye and less in hay. In *Area 11A*, in 1929, from 40 to 60 per cent of the land in the different counties was in farms. About 8 per cent of the improved land was in corn, 8 in oats, 25 to 35 in hay, 3 to 5 in rye and wheat, and 3 to 6 per cent in potatoes.

Area 12A and 12B: Fruit Area. This region, known as the fruit belt, borders Lake Michigan. It varies in width from practically nothing up to 35 miles and extends a distance of 300 miles along the lake. *Area 12B* includes Berrien, Van Buren, and Allegan counties, and *Area 12A* includes the counties to the north. The production of apples, pears, grapes, peaches, bush fruits, and strawberries are the major fruit crops in *Area 12B*. Muskmelons and tomatoes are produced in commercial quantities in Berrien county. A large part of the mint produced in the state comes from this region. There is a considerable amount of general farming along with fruit farming in many sections of this area. In *Area 12A*, apples and cherries predominate with small acreages of pears. Raspberries are produced in Muskegon, Mason, and Manistee counties. Peaches are found in Oceana. Potatoes are important in the northern counties. Climate and soils are favorable to fruit. Chicago and the large cities in Michigan furnish good markets. In addition, the commercial canneries and pickle factories provide a very important outlet for a number of the cash crops that grow well in this region.

Area 14: Cattle, Forage and Potatoes Area. (Upper Peninsula). The Upper Peninsula includes nearly one-third of the land area of the state. The major developments in agriculture have taken place in the last thirty-five years. In 1930 Menominee county, with 33 per cent of its land area in farms is most highly developed. Houghton follows with 22 per cent, Chippewa with 18, and Delta with 20 per cent of the land in

farms. From 4 to 11 per cent of the land area of the remaining counties is in farms. Dairy cattle, potatoes, hay, pasture, and oats are the major agricultural enterprises. There are very few hogs or sheep in the region. Poultry is found on most every farm.

In Menominee, Dickinson, and Delta counties, the agricultural soils are mainly loams and fine sands of medium to high fertility and are, in part, wet. The surface varies from level to rolling. In 1929 about 5 per cent of the improved land was in corn, 12 in oats, 4 in potatoes and 45 in hay. This is about the only region in the Upper Peninsula where very much corn is grown.

In Schoolcraft and Luce counties and part of Mackinac, from 4 to 7 per cent of the land is in farms and most of this development is below the dotted line shown on the type-of-farming map. The soils of the northern portion of the area are mainly sands and peats. The soils below the dotted line are mostly sandy loams and loams. The surface is mainly rolling to hilly. In 1929 about 10 per cent of the improved land was in oats, 40 per cent in hay and from 3 to 4 per cent in potatoes.

In the portions of Chippewa and Mackinac counties enclosed within the dotted lines, shown on the type-of-farming map, the soils are mostly clays and clay loams of medium to high fertility, and are, in part, wet. The surface is level for the most part. This was formerly one of the major hay areas in the state. Because of low hay prices, the farm organization is being modified to include more livestock and to include flax and peas. In 1929 about 55 per cent of the improved land was in hay, 15 per cent in oats and barley, and 2 per cent in potatoes.

Ontonagon, Houghton, and portions of Baraga counties constitute a heavy soil area similar to the Chippewa area. Soils are mainly loams to clays, and the surface is level to rolling. In 1929, about 10 per cent of the improved land was in oats, 65 in hay, and 3 per cent in potatoes. The trend in numbers

of dairy cattle and poultry is upward. The mining districts in Calumet and Houghton have furnished markets which aided considerably in the agricultural development of this region.

In the area which includes Gogebic, Iron, Marquette, and portions of Dickinson, Delta, and Alger counties there is a great variety of physical conditions insofar as soils, topography, and length of growing season are concerned. The soils are mostly sandy loams and loams of medium to high fertility. The topography is rolling and a part of the area is excessively stony and hilly. It is largely cut-over and forested land. Elevation varies from 800 to 2,000 feet above sea level. Growing season ranges from 80 to 100 days. Around 8 to 10 per cent of the land area was in farms in 1929. In that year, about 65 per cent of the improved land was in hay, 10 in oats and barley, and 5 per cent in potatoes.

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IS THE FRONTIER THEORY APPLICABLE TO THE CANADIAN REBELLIONS OF 1837-1838?

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SOME forty years ago, Frederick Jackson Turner first presented his thesis that the continual expansion of the United States into new regions shaped the course and the nature of American civilization.¹ To this day the majority of historians find this hypothesis "... as easily to be accepted as it was when launched."² Strangely enough, students of Canadian history have practically ignored this theory, despite the parallels in certain aspects between the developments of the two countries. What efforts have been made in this direction³ have been denounced as an "... attempt to deform the story of our own development to fit the Procrustes bed of the frontier theory."⁴

As in most generalizations, there is a certain amount of truth in this statement. The growth of Canada has been influenced by a number of modifying factors not present in the American frontier, which have made impossible the acceptance of the Turner thesis with all its economic, social and political implications. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the frontier theory is wholly inapplicable to Canadian history. This is especially true of the period leading to the rebellions of 1837-38, when the Canadas were influenced by the prosperous American republic with its Jacksonian democracy, as well as by a frontier environment similar in many respects to that on the American frontier. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to estimate to what extent, if at all, the Turner hypothesis is applicable to the Canadian rebellions.

Considering first the revolts in lower Canada, the peculiar racial limitation of the frontier theory immediately becomes evident. The reaction of the French Canadians to the frontier environment was quite unlike that of the Anglo-Americans.

This difference constitutes the major factor in the history of Lower Canada and the principal reason for the outbreak of the rebellion there. The struggle between the French Canadians and the Anglo-American merchants in Lower Canada was due, not to the fact that the latter were English speaking Protestants, but to the more fundamental fact that they were the representatives of the commercial seaboard and the British-American land frontier, as against the tepid colonial society which they found on the banks of the St. Lawrence.⁵ This was clearly realized by Stuart Derbshire, a London lawyer and journalist who came out with Lord Durham as a special agent. "The rebellion had its foundation in two opposing philosophies, the British element represented industrial enterprise while the French Canadians, with a few exceptions, were opposed to all measures which would encourage the growth of commerce and looked back to a state of society in which an almost 'pastoral' existence had been the rule."⁶

Considering next the situation in upper Canada, there is to be found no such clash of conflicting civilizations as existed in the lower province. The history of Upper Canada seems rather to have been the result of the interplay of three forces, the moderating effect of the imperial tie, the levelling tendency of the frontier environment and the democratic influence of the neighboring republic.

The instrument of the imperial power in Upper Canada was the constitution provided by the Canada Act of 1791 by which the affairs of the province were strictly subordinated to the central government, so that the moderating influence of the imperial connection constituted one definite force in the dynamics of Upper Canadian politics.⁷ The second factor in the history of Upper Canada is to be found in the frontier environment of the province. Many accounts, both contemporary and recent, have been written of pioneer life in the backwoods of Upper Canada⁸ so that this point need not be elaborated upon. It should be noted, however, that at the time of the rebellions a far greater percentage of the population lived

under frontier conditions in Upper Canada than in the United States as fully one-half of the population consisted of immigrants who had arrived in the country within the previous ten years and who necessarily still lived in a frontier environment.⁹

The historical significance of this environment lies in the fact that it produced a society in many respects similar to that existing in the American west. On both sides of the border there was the same tradition of individualism, independence and equality.¹⁰ There was a common dislike of military discipline and authority, the Canadian settler brandishing umbrellas and walking sticks rather than cornstalks, at the annual militia parade.¹¹ The same eagerness for bees, dances and societies, especially temperance societies, was to be found in Upper Canada, most of these institutions, in fact, having originated in the United States and spread across the border.¹² Excessive drinking, as travellers invariably remarked, was characteristic of both countries.¹³ In the field of religion there was the same tendency towards emotional worship and sectarianism, the American frontier being the origin of the circuit riders, the camp-meetings and the numerous obscure sects which swept Upper Canada during this period.¹⁴ In the diary of Joseph Richard Thompson, one can even find a picture of a settlement in Upper Canada which, confronted with the lack of satisfactory law and order, formed its own compact,¹⁵ unconsciously and naturally following the example of the Pilgrim Fathers and the settlers of Transylvania, Franklin and the Watauga.

Thus, under the influence of a similar environment, there had grown up in Upper Canada a society resembling in many respects that on the American frontier. In the United States this had resulted in conflict between the trans-Alleghany west and the tidewater east, but in Upper Canada where the scene was much more limited, there was no corresponding rise of geographic sections. It does not follow, however, that there were no conflicting interests in the province. A provincial

oligarchy, the so-called Family Compact, had grown up in Upper Canada, and in practically every field it came into conflict with the popular assembly. Religion, immigration policy, the crown and clergy reserves, the Upper Canada Bank and the imperial trade regulations all furnished points of dispute. Thus this struggle between the democratic frontiersmen and the landed city oligarchy constituted the second force in the dynamics of Upper Canadian politics.

Finally account must be taken of the neighboring republic, especially in view of the large influx of American settlers stimulated by the low price of land in Upper Canada.¹⁶ The actual migration of the settlers cannot be traced because of the lack of records yet its extent was realized when the war of 1812 revealed that the American settlers in Upper Canada constituted about two-thirds of the total population. The political significance of this close relationship between Upper Canada and the United States lies in the influence of the latter upon the former. The family relationships and everyday contacts between the people of the two countries, the large number of American owned inns in Canada, the extensive circulation of American newspapers, the large percentage of American teachers in the backwoods schools, the wide use of American text books and the constant stream of pedlars, showmen, circuses and ministers which included Upper Canada in their travels all aided, consciously or unconsciously, in spreading the doctrines of Jacksonian democracy throughout the province.¹⁷

In the decade that preceded the rebellion, this catalytic influence of the United States grew increasingly more potent, due largely to the flourishing prosperity of the United States. It was during these years that the rise of "King Cotton" provided a home market for northern manufacturers, permitted the United States to import the necessary European goods, and above all, provided a market for western farmers and thus inaugurated the "Mississippi Valley Boom."¹⁸ In Upper Canada, on the other hand, there was no counterpart to this

progress of the western states. The absence of any great, exportable, staple product, the lack of adequate markets and the fifteen hundred miles of barren lands between the province and the central prairies, all combined to place Upper Canada during these years in much the same position as the American west before the development of the south and the rise of internal commerce.¹⁹

The resulting contrast between the prosperity in the United States and the relative backwardness of Upper Canada played an important part in the political history of the province. "Suppose, for instance," argued the reformer Mackenzie in his paper, the *Constitution*, "that the Mississippi River had been the western boundary of Upper Canada. What would Michigan, Indiana, Illinois or the Wisconsin Territories have been at present? Would they, in the short space of a few years, have been swarming with hundreds of thousands of inhabitants actuated by the industry, public spirit and enterprise characteristic of the people of the Western States? Or would they have been held back, and their energies crippled by the same accursed drag chains which have hitherto withered the prospects, and retarded the progress of our own misgoverned Province?"²⁰

Such then was the background of the rebellion in Upper Canada. In the decade before 1837 the internal conflict between the reformers and the Family Compact was heightened and colored by the influence of the United States with its Jacksonian democracy and its flourishing prosperity. In the struggle over the crown and clergy reserves, the Upper Canada Bank, the responsibility of government and the numerous other points of conflict, the reformers tended more and more to point to the United States as a model. Thus the conservatives turned reactionary and the reformers grew increasingly radical, until finally a series of aggravating events goaded the radicals to open resistance and transformed the political struggle into armed conflict.

The events leading to the outbreak of the rebellion are well

known and need not be repeated here. The significance of the revolt, however, is worthy of examination, particularly in view of its similarity in certain respects to the numerous American frontier uprisings.

In the first place, the potentiality of the rebellion, and the discontent which followed it, were far greater than is generally realized. Concrete evidence is to be found in the escape of practically all the rebel leaders,²¹ in the reports of numerous informers and loyalists sympathizers to the military authorities²² and in the alarming increase of emigration from Upper Canada to the United States that followed the rebellion. This latter movement had been going on for some years but now it assumed such proportions that observers and newspapers in both the United States and Canada were commenting throughout this period on the extent of this exodus.²³

In the second place, the rebellion was representative, not only of a large portion of the population, but also of a definite section. This is clearly revealed in the analysis of the prisoners taken after the rebellion, in the contrasting attitudes of the tories and reformers towards the principles of Jacksonian democracy and in the division of public opinion in Upper Canada over the internal policies of the United States. The tory journals consistently criticized Jackson's administration, bitterly blamed Van Buren for the financial panic of 1837 and then adopted an extremely bellicose tone toward the United States during the post-rebellion border difficulties.²⁴ During this period the reformers' viewpoint found little support as practically all the reform newspapers disappeared. The following article, however, published in the liberal Toronto *Mirror* during the Congressional elections of September 1838, reveals the sense of identical interest on the part of reformers with Democrats and tories with Whigs.

"A Canada editor, it may be said, has nothing to do with the politics of the United States. It may be so, but we cannot look on, and see the great struggle that is going on, at our doors, between the privileged hundreds and the advocates

of 'a clear coast and no favor', without expressing an anxious wish to see the true Republican democratic cause prevail. . . . Like begets like. The Whigs of the United States, and the Tories of Canada, salute each other: They shake hands across the lines—May they both experience the same vote."²⁵

Finally, in considering the other aspect of the question, that is, the attitude of the American public towards Upper Canada, the situation is found to correspond to a striking extent. Before the outbreak of the rebellion, Americans as a whole were relatively ignorant of Canadian affairs,²⁶ but even then there was noticeable a tendency among the commercial classes and the large eastern newspapers to favor the tories of Upper Canada, while the lower classes and the small journals in the northwestern states sympathized with the reformers.²⁷ Once the revolt broke out this difference of opinion became marked and distinct²⁸ especially after the Caroline incident of December 29, 1837. The *New York American*, for example, attempted to soothe its readers with the advice, "Let us do as we would be done by, and judge others as we would be judged,"²⁹ but the *Rochester Democrat* demanded revenge, ". . . not simpering diplomacy either,—BUT BY BLOOD . . ."³⁰ In addition to this sectional difference, there was also apparent a class division in the American attitude to the Canadian rebellions. The masses of ordinary people, especially along the border, were distinctly pro-rebel in their sympathies, whereas the commercial, industrial and official circles were strictly neutral or pro-tory.³¹ It can be seen, therefore, that just as the reformers in Upper Canada were pro-American and pro-Democrat and the tories were anti-American and pro-Whig, so the population of the northwestern states was pro-reformer and pro-"Patriot" while the eastern vested interests and the upper classes in general were pro-tory and anti-"Patriot". Just as the liberal *Toronto Mirror* referred to the Whigs of the United States and the tories of Canada as saluting each other and shaking hands across the

lines, so the *Buffalo Star* pointed to the similarity between them.

"... the portion referred to as the respectable part of the Canadas are the aristocracy—the titled aristocracy and the pensioned agents of a foreign government—persons who have interests as well as feelings, distinct from those of the mass—and differ only in their outward political condition from the Moneyed Aristocracy in the United States. The same feelings which induce the Tories of Canada to claim to themselves all the 'respectability', induce the aristocracy of the United States to claim all the decency, religion, talents and lastly, the 'charity' of the country."³²

From this analysis of the rebellion in Upper Canada, it is apparent that it was neither an accident nor an insignificant affair but rather a movement similar in many respects to the numerous frontier revolts in the history of the United States. In view of this fact, one would have expected a more formidable uprising than that which occurred, especially since the farmers in Upper Canada constituted such a large majority of the population. The explanation is to be found in a number of modifying factors present in Upper Canada but not in the United States. The most important of these was the effect of the Laurentian Plateau and the international boundary which effectively checked the expansion of the Canadian frontier. Thus while the American settlers during the thirties were pouring across Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, the Upper Canadians were hemmed in both to the west and to the south. Accordingly, although a large proportion of the settlers in Upper Canada had but recently arrived, yet at the time of the rebellions there was no replica in Upper Canada of the American fringe of settlement constantly pushing westward. As a result, the Upper Canadian frontier, if it may be so called, lacked the vitality, the expansive force and, therefore, the influence of the American.

This comparatively slow advance of settlement resulted in a second point of difference between Upper Canada and the

United States, namely, the Indian problem. The history of the rapidly expanding American west has been largely one of constant warfare between the advancing settlers and the Indians whereas in Canada the slower rate of expansion and the greater utilization of the Indians in the economic life of the country precluded any trouble outside of the half-breed Riel Rebellion of 1868. The importance of this contrast between the two countries lies in the fact that it produced two different types of frontiers. Constant Indian fighting in the United States engendered a general spirit of lawlessness in which the posses and gun-toting frontiersmen disregarded the central authority and made their own law. In Upper Canada, however, Indian warfare was absent and the control of the government was far more stringent, so that the irresponsible, lawless type of frontiersman was not present in the province. Thus the conditions for a successful revolt were far less favorable in Upper Canada than in the United States.

Another factor that tended to produce a more orderly and law-abiding society in Upper Canada was the moderating influence of the imperial connection. This link created, in the first place, a powerful and conservative class consisting of half-pay officers, imperial officials, provincial administrators and United Empire Loyalists. These formed a definite provincial society which was quite as pretentious and dignified as any in the Old World,³³ and which exerted a powerful moderating influence that was not to be found on the American frontier. In addition the imperial government exerted a strict control over the affairs of the province, thus eliminating the disorder characteristic of the American west. Irresponsibility and lawlessness were reduced to a minimum and the possibility of a successful rebellion was correspondingly diminished.

Finally, account should be taken of the difference in the nature of the population of the two countries. The American frontiersmen of this period were usually the descendants of a long line of backwoodsmen and were continually pressing on to new frontiers, the average settler moving six times in a life-

time. The Upper Canada, however, the immigrants from the mother country were usually unfitted for frontier life and they either drifted on to the American cities or fell back on government aid.³⁴ The result of this situation was that there was no class of restless, independent and intensely individualistic frontiersmen in Upper Canada as in the United States. Instead of resenting the control of the authorities, the Upper Canadian settler insisted upon law and order and often he was dependent upon the government for assistance in his struggle against the wilderness. The average settler in Upper Canada, therefore, was much more amenable to governmental control and far less likely to revolt than the individualistic backwoodsman of the American frontier.³⁵

In conclusion there arises the problem of ascertaining the extent to which the frontier theory, in view of these limitations, is applicable to Upper Canada. It is apparent, in the first place, that the slower advance of settlement, the absence of Indian wars, the powerful influence of a conservative upper class and the general tractability of the population of the province all contributed to form a society distinctly different from that of the United States. It cannot be said, therefore, that the true point of view in the history of Upper Canada or of the rebellion, is "the Great West". Neither can it be said, however, that the environment exerted no influence or that the rebellion was an accidental or incidental affair. Rather it was the quintessence of the whole history of the province, the product of three conflicting forces: the egalitarian influence of the frontier environment, the moderating influence of the imperial tie and the catalytic effect of the neighboring republic.

NOTES

1. Turner, F. J., *The Frontier in American History*, (New York, 1921), p. 2.
2. Paxson, F. L., "A Generation of the Frontier Hypothesis", *Pacific Historical Review*, II, (March, 1933), 51.
3. See Sage, W. N., "Some Aspects of the Frontier in Canadian History", *Canadian Historical Association Report*, (May, 1928), pp. 62-73.
4. McDougall, J. L., "The Frontier School and Canadian History", *Canadian Historical Association Report*, (May, 1929), p. 125.
5. Creighton, D. G., "The Commercial Class in Canadian Politics, 1792-1840", *Papers and Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association*, V. (1933), 43-58.

6. Derbshire to Durham, May 24, 1838. Public Archives of Canada, (Hereafter referred to as C. A.) Debshire Letters to Durham, pp. 23-25.
7. The imperial tie also meant contact with Hume, Roebuck and other radical leaders in Britain, but their democratic influence was, as will be shown later, more than counterbalanced by the effect of the Colonial Office, the imperial officials and the half-pay officers. New, C. W., "The Rebellion of 1837 in its Larger Setting", *Canadian Historical Association Report*, (May, 1937), pp. 5-17.
8. Talman, J. J., *Life in the Pioneer Districts of Upper Canada*, (MS Thesis, University of Toronto, 1930.); Guillet, E. C., *Early Life in Upper Canada* (Toronto, 1933).
9. *Lord Durham's Report on the Affairs of British North America*, Charles P. Lucas, ed. (Oxford, 1912), II, 168. (Hereafter referred to as *Lord Durham's Report*.)
10. Compare Traill, Catharine P., *The Backwoods of Canada* (London, 1846), pp. 121, 122, 138, 268, 269; and Roosevelt, Theodore, *The Winning of the West*, (New York, 1903), IV, 223, 224.
11. Compare Guillet, *op. cit.*, p. 315; and Roosevelt, *op. cit.*, IV, 245-247.
12. Compare Guillet, *op. cit.*, pp. 273-273; and Channing, E., *A History of the United States* (New York, 1905-1925), V, 173-183.
13. Compare Conant, T., *Upper Canada Sketches* (Toronto, 1898), p. 230-1; and McMaster, J. B., *A History of the People of the United States*, (New York, 1903-1913), V, 150-163.
14. Compare Garland, M. A., "Some Phases of Pioneer Religious Life in Upper Canada", *Ontario Historical Society*, XXV (1929), pp. 232-235; and Roosevelt, *op. cit.*, IV, 247-251.
15. Stacey, C. P., ed., "The Crisis of 1837 in a Back Township of Upper Canada, being the Diary of Joseph Richard Thompson", *Canadian Historical Review*, XI, (Sept. 1930), 223-232.
16. There were other factors involved such as the superior fertility of the land in Upper Canada, the lack of Indian wars and the attraction that the heavy forests of Upper Canada held for the American frontiersman with his forest technique, but the lure of cheaper land was undoubtedly the most important. For a detailed comparison of the American and Canadian land systems, see Stavrianos, L. S., *The Frontier Theory and the Canadian Rebellions of 1837 to 1838* (MS Thesis, Clark University, 1934), pp. 39-52.
17. Landon, F., "The Common Man in the Era of the Rebellion in Upper Canada", *Canadian Historical Association Report*, (May, 1937), pp. 76-79; Stepler, D. H., *Jacksonian Democracy in Upper Canada 1828-1836*, (MS Thesis, University of Toronto, 1934).
18. Callender, G. S., ed., *Selections from the Economic History of the United States, 1765-1860* (Boston, 1909), p. 273; Turner, F. J., *The Rise of the New West 1819-1829*, (New York, 1906), pp. 102-5; Paxson, F. L., *History of the American Frontier, 1763-1893*, (Boston, 1924), pp. 311-320.
19. Innis, H. A., *The Problem of Staple Production in Canada*, (Toronto, 1933); Mackintosh, W. A., "Economic Factors in Canadian History", *Canadian Historical Review*, IV (March, 1923), 12-26; Mackintosh, W. A., "The Laurentian Plateau in Canadian Economic Development", *Economic Geography*, II (October, 1926), 537-550.
20. March 1, 1837. Practically the whole of Mackenzie's book, *Sketches of Canada and the United States*, is devoted to contrasting the conditions on the two sides of the border. One author points out that after 1824 Mackenzie was influenced largely by the American republic in his demand for reforms. MacKay, R. A., "The Political Ideas of William Lyon Mackenzie", *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, III (February, 1937), pp. 12-13.
21. This factor is of some importance because the names of the leaders were known from the lists left by Mackenzie at Montgomery's Tavern, and because heavy rewards were offered for their capture. Lindsey, *The Life and Times of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie*, II, 102-122.
22. The eight volumes of military correspondence in the Public Archives of Canada (C608-15) are interspersed with reports revealing the widespread feeling of discontent in the province. On June 7, 1838, for example, John Radcliff, the rector of Warwick, sent the following warning to the authorities: "... from my own knowledge of the Western part of the Country and from information derived from credible men residing in various districts, my decided impression is that over the entire Province, the disaffected are to the loyal in the proportion of three to two." John Radcliff, Rector of Warwick, Upper Canada, to John Joseph, Civil Secretary. C. A., C609, II, 52.

23. Longley, R. S., "Emigration and the Crisis of 1837 in Upper Canada", *Canadian Historical Review*, XVII, (March, 1936), 28-40.
24. *Toronto Patriot*, Sept. 15, 1837, Sept. 22, 1837, Oct. 13, 1837; *Cobourg Star*, May 17, 1837, Jan. 4, 1838, June 6, 1838, Apr. 3, 1839.
25. Sept. 1, 1838.
26. Corey, A. B., *Relations of Canada with the United States from 1830 to 1842* (MS Thesis, Clark University, 1934), p. 15.
27. For an analysis by an Upper Canadian of American public opinion towards Canada, see *Cobourg Star*, Sept. 28, 1836.
28. For northwestern view, *Buffalo Journal*, Nov. 19, 1837; *Detroit Advertiser*, Nov. 30, 1837; for eastern view, *New York Herald*, Nov. 16, 1837, Dec. 28, 1837, Dec. 30, 1837; *New York American*, Nov. 23 and Nov. 30, 1837, Dec. 11 and Dec. 13, 1837; *New York Morning Courier, and Enquirer*, Dec. 7, 1837; *New York Evening Star*, Nov. 22, 1837.
29. Jan. 6, 1838.
30. Dec. 31, 1837. This difference in attitude was evident throughout this period so that Mackenzie complained that "The city (New York) newspaper press is almost wholly under the command of the moneyed men. . . A few independent editors sustain themselves with difficulty in a different course, but a large majority of the leading journals in all the great cities are, as is well known, in the interest of the opposition." Mackenzie's *Gazette*, July 21, 1838. *Ibid.*, Nov. 10/38.
31. Fox to Gosford, Dec. 18, 1837. C. A. G224, 98-100. Durham to Glenelg, June 16, 1838. C. A., Durham Papers, Sec. II, I, 55.
32. Cited by Mackenzie's *Gazette*, Nov. 24, 1838.
33. Traill, *op. cit.*, pp. 54, 81; Talman, *op. cit.*, p. 90.
34. Charles Buller wrote in his report to Lord Durham that "The Americans have almost uniformly prospered; the European emigrants have always been slow in their progress and have not infrequently been ruined." *Lord Durham's Report*, III, 108. See also Traill, *op. cit.*, p. 292.
35. Picken, A., *The Canadas* (London, 1832), pp. 346-347.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Dr. M. M. Quaife of the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit, writes:

HERE is a little additional light on the question of the presence of the wolverine in the lower Michigan peninsula (I say lower peninsula because we know the name Wolverine was attached to the state before the accession of the Upper Peninsula.)

In Vol. 3, pp. 351-58, of the *Canadian Historical Review* is a census of the fur trade returns at Michilimackinac for the season of 1767. This was the first year the English permitted the traders to go to the Indians in their villages; until this season, they had been confined to the established forts to which the Indians must come if they wished to trade. The census happens to be the only one we have prior to 1779. It covers all the trade with the Northwest, whether by way of Lake Superior or by Lake Michigan and the upper Mississippi. It includes a return of the peltries sent East from Mackinac from June to October, 1767. This would, of course, mean the returns for the entire year. Most of the furs were sent to Montreal, although a few Albany merchants were engaged in the business. The summary includes such items as 23,005 raccoons, 5,798 otter, 9,556 martin, 1,010 fox, 84 buffalo, 1,747 grey fox, 50,938 beaver and 27,037 dressed skins. The wolverine, like snakes in Ireland, is absent from the inventory. Most of the trade for this year was around Lake Michigan; almost exactly one-half of the total number of canoe loads going to Green Bay or by way of the Green Bay to the upper Mississippi. Three traders sent canoes to Milwaukee, eight or ten to St. Joseph, two were sent to Grand River and one to Kalamazoo. Of course, the trade which centered at Detroit would not appear in this census, but the portion represented is so extensive and covers so large a portion of Michigan (not to mention Wisconsin and other points) that the failure to report a single wolverine skin is significant. Evidently the animal simply did not abound in early Michigan, unless we

are to assume that although present here in numbers, he was too clever to permit himself to be taken by the trapper.

I have read at different times scores of fur trade inventories and in recent years have been on the search for any indication of wolverine skins from Michigan. I do not happen to recall any inventory as extensive as the present one with the exception of the one for 1798 which Alexander McKenzie presents in his account of the fur trade as of that time. The figures McKenzie gives, however, are for all of the operations of the Northwest Company at Montreal. By 1798, the northern fur trade was much more extensive than it had been thirty years earlier. The six hundred wolverines procured by the Northwest Company in that season may reasonably be presumed to have come from regions to the north and west of the Michigan lower peninsula. At least there is nothing in McKenzie's inventory to indicate affirmatively that any came from the Michigan area.

I think one may reasonably conclude that the name Wolverine was fixed upon the people of Michigan for some other reason than the presence or abundance of wolverines here. What that reason may have been is a matter of speculation but it is easy to supply a probable explanation—much easier than to believe that the wolverine abounded in Michigan and totally escaped the net of the fur traders.

For the following item we are indebted to Mrs. Marion Morse Davis (Mrs. E. M.), 1512 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Penna.:

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE OFFERING

Edited by S. F. Cary, M. W. P. &c. of the Sons of Temperance of North America. N. Y. R. Van Dien [sic] (Entered 1850 by Richard Vandien [sic] Stereotyped by Vincent L. Dill 128 Fulton St., N. Y. C. A. Alvord, Printer, 29 Gold Street [sic])

Pp. 111-114, LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE NORTHWEST
Passim.

BY HORACE GREELEY. *quoted*

Away, far away toward the sunsets of June, stretches the peerless, majestic Superior

It was early in June, 1847, when our boat cast loose from Detroit, and headed west north-west up the broad, short, placid Detroit river through the small, shallow Lake St. Clair, up the river so named into and across the magnificent HURON, centre and pride of the great chain of lakes which form so striking and beneficent a feature of our continent. The evening shadows were deepening as we entered the lake, and all that night, next day, and far into the following night, our good boat pursued her north-west way to MACKINAC, her immediate destination. The weather was stormy, alternating from pouring rain to thick, drifting mist—so thick that frequent soundings were essential to safety, for Huron has more than her share of the twenty-two thousand islands embosomed by the great chain of lakes and rivers which forms our northern boundary. They lie mainly in the north, so as to leave clear the usual track of our steamboats and vessels mainly destined to Lake Michigan, for the greater part of the way; but as you approach Mackinac, the Michigan coast and its islets on one side, the islands half filling the north end of the lake on the other, with Mackinac itself directly in front, render the navigation in dense fog somewhat critical. Our first shallow soundings indicated land on the Michigan side and pretty near, as the water shoaled fast; so our boat was headed off; but a short time sufficed to indicate land on the other bow, so no safe course remained but to anchor. With night the fog and storm took leave, and broad day showed Mackinac but a few miles distant, directly on our onward course. We had anchored just in time.

A stroll at Mackinac is worth a day in any man's life. The island lies in the mouth of Lake Michigan, which, but for it, would be but a magnificent bay or arm of Lake Huron. It is

an outcrop of limestone above the two lakes it thus separates, covered with a gravelly loam which the crumbling and sweating of the rock renders decidedly fertile. The potato especially grows here in rare luxuriousness and excellence—but cultivation is very scantily attended to. The arts most in vogue are fishing and drinking whiskey, which are carried to great perfection. The shoals of fish passing by it into and out of Lake Michigan made it a favorite haunt of the Red Man from time immemorial; its command of the entrance into Lake Michigan dictated the establishment here of a military post several generations ago; and where Indians and soldiers do congregate there liquor is apt to be in requisition. Missionaries, Catholic and Protestant, were long since attracted to this savage emporium; but about the only trace of their labors now visible to the naked eye is 'The Mission House', by far the best hotel on the island. I did not taste it, but understood that the liquor it dispenses is a decided improvement (in taste) on the 'Fire-water', for which the Indians of the last century were each too happy to pay a dollar a pint in beaver-skins at half a dollar a piece, thus keeping himself [sic] most royally drunk until the last skin, which should have bought bread for his hungering babes, had been drunk up, and then departing in sullen silence, with a headache like a young volcano, for his bare-walled lodge in the distant wilderness, there to mope and starve through a six-months unbroken winter.

I note the improvement, as tested by the palate, in the liquor procurable at Mackinac, because improvement is there a rarity. In the heart of the thrifty and rapidly growing West, here is a mart done-over [sic], passee decaying—an embryo Tadmor or Nineveh. The Red Men, having been swindled and fuddled out of all their lands within a summer's journey, have been pushed farther and farther back into the still unbroken wilderness, rendering it no longer convenient or practical for them to come hither to receive their annual payments; the Missionaries and the whiskey-dispensers have

accompanied or followed them; even the soldiers, save a very few, have been drawn away to some point where soldiering is not so glaring an absurdity and futility; and Mackinac is left to the fishermen, the steamboats, the few wiser travellers for pleasure who make a stop of a day or two at the Mission House, the sellers of 'Injun curiosities', and the dozen families of loiterers of divers hues who remain here, apparently because they know not how to get away. By these its fall from its high estate is not redeemed; it is scarcely retarded; Mackinac *was*.

Yet it might be, maybe, an inviting summer residence for invalids. Its atmosphere is of the purest; its breezes from the cold surrounding lakes hardly intermitted; its 'nine months' winters' are divided from each other by 'three months' cold weather'—to wit, from the middle of June to the middle of September—just the season least endurable in milder climates. On the 8th of June, 1847, the few apple-trees here had not blossomed, but were thinking about it; they had accomplished it before my return on the 1st of July.

We left Mackinac in the fair, fresh morning, and bore north-east some ninety miles to the 'Grand Detour', or great elbow made by the St. Mary's River in discharging the waters of Lake Superior into those of Lake Huron . . . [Picturesqueness of islands, very good description of the "Saut"] . . . [Gave a temperance address at the Sault].

NOTES CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Archivist of the United States announces the appointment of Herman R. Friis, formerly assistant professor of geography and geology at the Southern Illinois State Normal University, as assistant map curator in the Division of Maps and Charts.

Nelson Vance Russell has resigned his position as Chief of the Division of Reference, effective August 18, to accept an appointment as professor of American history and head of

the department of history and political science at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Solon J. Buck, Director of Publications, has been appointed visiting professor of archives administration at Columbia University. He will give a graduate course on "Archives and Historical Manuscripts" at the University on Saturday forenoons and will serve as adviser for students preparing for careers as archivists. A limited number of such students will be given opportunities for advanced study at The National Archives in Washington.

The previously announced transfer of records to The National Archives from the Archives Section of the State Department has been completed. Included in this shipment are certain records from diplomatic and consular posts coming down to 1937, but, like other State Department records transferred, they are open to the public only to August 15, 1906.

Outstanding accessions from the Treasury Department are the "old loans records" dealing with loans floated from the outbreak of the Revolutionary War to 1860 and including, among other valuable items, the records kept in the 13 original States by Loan Office Commissioners until 1817 and subsequently by the Second Bank of the United States until 1836; and Secret Service records, 1863-1934, including correspondence, materials relative to apprehended criminals, and reports of agents on special investigations and on their daily operations, such as the suppression of counterfeiting and the protection of the President.

Pardon records from the Justice Department, 1853-1912, supplement and continue materials of a similar character previously received from the State Department.

Records now being transferred will make the collection from the Indian Affairs Office practically complete through 1880, with some records extending to 1907.

Correspondence and scientific data have been received from the Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac Office, 1840-1911.

Accessions from the Department of Agriculture include records of the former Food and Drug Inspection Board, 1907-15, and of the Wool Division of the War Industries Board, 1918-19, and the Matthew Fontaine Maury collection of logbooks of commercial ships, 1784-1870.

Records from the Labor Department include materials on alien enemies and Americanization, 1914-36.

Early twentieth century efforts to study the tariff scientifically are represented in records of the old Tariff Board, 1909-12, and of the former Cost of Production Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1915-16, received from the Tariff Commission.

MICHIGAN FOLKLORE GROUP

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Apr. 4, 1938

To the Members:

The accompanying informational membership list, which is being sent you in accordance with a promise made in the first letter, indicates the extent and character of the response to that letter. Nearly all the individuals on the original mailing list sent back the information sheets, and in addition a few requests came from other persons who had learned of the Group and wished to be associated with it. The tone of the letters that accompanied many of the information sheets was, without exception, enthusiastic. Several students of folklore outside of the State have also asked to be kept informed of our activities, but their names are not included on the present list. The response was, on the whole, highly gratifying in so far as it indicates a wide-spread active interest in Michigan folk literature and art.

The present list is, no doubt, representative, but probably quite far from complete. There must still be many other people in both Peninsulas, especially among those engaged in educational and religious work, who have been intrigued with the lore of their localities and have familiarized themselves

with it. It is hoped that all such individuals will become associated with this Group.

The present group seems to be dominated by teachers; but there are a number of other callings represented including librarians, clergymen, historians, and authors. The interests represented are also varied and range from Indian archeology to popular balladry. Only about one-half are actively engaged in assembling folk materials, but all have a real interest in the work. The nature of the special interests of those who expressed any is indicated on the Membership List. Those from outside of the State were mostly of a congratulatory nature with requests to be kept informed of our activities.

Those at the meeting of the Group in Ann Arbor on March 18 last were quite convinced that some loose organization that could function as a clearing-house for queries, suggestions, and information of general interest should be of real assistance to all concerned. To that end the Chairman will welcome any communications from members for inclusion in future News Letters. The following types are suggested: (1) names of individuals not on the enclosed list who might desire to become associated with the group; (2) possible group activities; (3) titles of new or old publications that might be of particular interest to the members (for example, the writer is now reading "Holy Old Mackinac" by Stewart H. Holbrook, MacMillan Co., 1938, and is finding the chapters on Michigan lumber-camp life quite fascinating); (4) materials or information, general or specific, that any member particularly desires (here the writer could mention ship's logs, diaries, scrap books, and any other material dealing with sailor life on the Great Lakes); (5) queries about any aspect of Michigan folklore; (6) information concerning library collections and bibliographies; (7) achievements or publications of members.

Communications are earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully,

IVAN H. WALTON,

University of Michigan,
Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

NAME	INTERESTS AND COMMENTS
Allen, Shirley W. Professor of Forestry University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	Lumber camp ballads which can be sung, Paul Bunyan Stories, and sawmill town history. Would like "the names of story-tellers, song singers and people of similar interests whom I can look up on trips throughout the State."
Barnes, Ruth A. Ass't Prof. of English Michigan State Normal College Ypsilanti, Michigan	Paul Bunyan nursery tales, and occupational songs. "My sincerest greetings to you and—all other enthusiasts of folklore."
Beck, E. C. Head of English Department Central State Teachers' College. Mt. Pleasant, Michigan	Lumberjack songs and ballads. "I think I have most of the lumber-woods songs; a hundred odd." "It seems to me that it would be mutually profitable for us collectors of folk material to meet each other and talk."
Bennett, Burney B. Instructor in English Michigan College of Mining and Technology Houghton, Michigan	Special interest, any and all Paul Bunyan tales. "At present I am playing with a mock-epic treatment of them."
Blakeley, Gladys F. Head of Reference Department Hoyt Library Saginaw, Michigan	Interested in all kinds of folklore. Knows more about material from the Upper Mississippi than from Michigan. Primary interest in sources as a Reference Librarian. "It seems to me that some very worthwhile work might be accomplished along this line. Certainly libraries would welcome any authentic information either in bibliographical form or otherwise. The tangible thing that I should like to see done is the compilation of a bibliography of both printed materials and names of persons and organizations able to supply information and manuscripts."
Dustin, Fred Retired 709 S. Fayette Street Saginaw, W. S., Michigan	Rather weak in folklore. Can recall a few Indian legends. Considerably stronger in Archaeology.

NAME	INTERESTS AND COMMENTS
Fisher, James Professor Michigan College of Mining and Technology Houghton, Michigan	Cornish and Welsh Miners, Indian.
Foote, Langley S. Retired 621 S. Granger Street Saginaw, Michigan	Miscellaneous Michigan relics. Private library of about 10,000 vols. "I am heartily with you and your associates in the work of recovering so much as possible of our vanishing past."
Ford, R. Clyde Author Head, Modern Language Department Michigan State Normal College Ypsilanti, Michigan	Indian.
Fuller, Dr. George N. Sec. and Ed. Mich. Hist. Com. State Office Building Lansing, Michigan	"I am glad to learn the results of the folklore meeting, and we should be pleased to publish in the [Michigan History] Magazine any contributions you may wish to submit."
Gardner, Emelyn E. Assoc. Prof. of English Wayne University Detroit, Michigan	"Rather general." (The University of Michigan Press is at present publishing a volume by Miss Gardner on Michigan folklore—I. H. W.) "We of Michigan who live in one of the richest states for folklore should know more of our fellows who have an interest in the various types of lore in our state."
Greenman, E. F. Ass't Curator, Division of the Great Lakes Museum of Anthropology University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	Indian and French place names, early historic and modern superstitions.
Guy, Maurice M., Principal, South Intermediate School Saginaw, Michigan	Paul Bunyan Tales. "I have been gathering and telling these stories for the past 16 years."
Hetherington, Mary Elizabeth Director of Publications Saginaw High School 812 Emerson Street Saginaw, Michigan	Interested in lumber interests of Saginaw Valley, from 1850-1882.

NAME	INTERESTS AND COMMENTS
Jabine, William State Director Hist. Records Survey (Mich. Works Progress Administration) 4612 Woodward Avenue Detroit, Michigan	"I will appreciate it if you will put me on your mailing list."
James, Thelma G. Ass't Prof. of English Wayne University Detroit, Michigan	In Ballads and folk-tales. At present occupied with the Finnish ethno-historic-geographical approach to specific tales. "It gives me a great deal of pleasure to hear that there is a group being formed with the specific purpose of arousing interest in Michigan folklore."
Kinietz, Vernon Research Associate in Ethno-History University Museum Building Ann Arbor, Michigan	Myths or traditions of the Indians of the Great Lakes region, and current superstitions of the present inhabitants.
Krum, Miss G. B. Chief of Department Burton Historical Collection Public Library Detroit, Michigan	Pioneer songs, both French and American. "We should be glad to file copies of material gathered by any of your group."
Lawler, Wm. F. Manufacturers Representative 16114 Blackstone Ave. Detroit, Michigan	History and lore of the islands of the Great Lakes.
McCartney, Eugene S. Editor of Scholarly Publications 4201 Angell Hall University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	Greek and Roman folklore.
McClench, Marion H. Editor Department of Public Instruction Lansing, Michigan	"From time to time the Department has requests for information along this line (Michigan folklore) to be used in connection with school projects. If you have any list of available materials or the names and addresses of individuals who could talk to students on folklore, we should appreciate having that information to place in our files."

NAME	INTERESTS AND COMMENTS
Morrissey, Mrs. Eugenie Supervisor, State Historical Records Survey Mich. Works Progress Admin- istration 4612 Woodward Avenue Detroit, Michigan	
Mulder, Arnold Author Professor of English Kalamazoo College Kalamazoo, Michigan	"Your aim is an excellent one and I am in hearty sympathy with it . . . I make something of a specialty of calling attention in print to what is being done by Michigan writers."
Pearl, Norton H. Teacher 11624 Wisconsin Street Detroit, Michigan or Eastport, Michigan	Lumbercamp and Indian.
Ranck, Samuel H. Librarian Public Library Grand Rapids, Michigan	"I am much interested in your cir- cular letter of April 4 in regard to folklore in Michigan." Especially interested in historical materials dealing with Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Rourke, Constance Author 111 Luton Ave. S. E. Grand Rapids, Michigan	"The idea of drawing together those interested in Michigan folklore is certainly an excellent one. . . . I am really not a specialist in Mich- igan folklore—not a field collector— but I am greatly interested in all forms of American folk material."
Swift, Ivan Author, Painter, Interviewer Harbor Springs, Michigan	Indian legends, tall-tales, settler pro- vincialisms.
Walton, Ivan H. Asst. Prof. of English University of Michigan 1506 Golden Avenue Ann Arbor, Michigan	All kinds of folklore associated with the Great Lakes, especially sailor lore.
Webb, William Librarian Public Library Flint, Michigan	Paul Bunyan and other legendary characters of the same type. "Have gotten for the library all the Paul Bunyan, Beaver, Pecos Bill, and other materials that have been printed and I have been able to find."

NAME	INTERESTS AND COMMENTS
Wright, Robert H. Newspaper Work, Retired 202 E. Superior Street Munising, Michigan	"Indian legends, pioneer stories, and anything of historical interest." "I have been in newspaper work over 50 years and during that time have collected a considerable amount of material."

NOTICE OF CHANGES IN DATES ON WHICH AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION PRIZES FOR ESSAYS IN AMERICAN HISTORY
WILL BE AWARDED

Under the customary practice, the two prizes awarded by the American Historical Association for essays in American History would be awarded in 1939. In order to separate these two prizes, hitherto awarded in the same year, the Executive Committee has decided that the Dunning Prize should be awarded this year, the Winsor Prize next year, and so alternately thereafter.

The last date for presenting competing essays for the Dunning Prize to be awarded in 1938 is September first. All persons submitting essays for the Dunning Prize should address them to:

Dr. Kathleen Bruce,
Chairman
The Dunning Prize Committee
American Historical Association
Chesterfield Apartments
Richmond, Virginia

AMONG THE BOOKS

AMERICA'S PURPOSE. By Alfred J. Snyder. The Declaration Press, Philadelphia, 1937, pp. 375. Price \$3.

A challenging book. A restatement of the Declaration of Independence in the light of American history. Bristles with quotations from Washington and Jefferson to Lincoln and Roosevelt. An excerpt from the "Introduction":

"Man, in his more noble moods, makes bold resolutions. These firm resolves are the source of his greatest strength. Yet, in the qualms of weakness, these are the first to be discarded. One who dares remind him of his solemn pledge is indeed a friend, but in so doing risks that friendship.

"A nation is merely many men, and likewise, has its noble moods and makes bold resolutions. 'Youth is the seed-time of good habits as well in nations as in individuals.' A nation also has its faint moments when moral courage is relaxed. To remind a nation, grown into empire, of those ideals with which it was conceived, is certain to incur resentment, and perhaps provoke an angry charge of 'treason.' But when our own nation, in the full vigor of its manhood, stands dazed and bewildered, paying heed to every false advice, yet ignoring the wisdom with which it was born, then the obligation to recall those pledges is imperative.

"Reminding becomes a double duty when the very purpose for which our nation was brought into being, both solves its present problems and holds the only hope for its future existence."

JEFFERSON IN POWER: THE DEATH STRUGGLE OF THE FEDERALISTS. By Claude G. Bowers. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1936, pp. 538. Price \$3.75.

A sequel to the author's *Jefferson and Hamilton*. An enthusiastic study of democracy victorious. Frankly partial to Jeffersonian individualism. Convincingly documented, charmingly written.

ROOSEVELT TO ROOSEVELT: THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Dwight L. Dumond. Henry Holt, 1937, pp. 585. Price \$2.60.

A volume of narration and comment to be read thoughtfully. The comments are trenchant, the narrative well documented. Comes down to 1936. Perhaps best historical statement in print covering our immediately recent past. Professor Dumond is a member of the History faculty in the University of Michigan.

LAWYER LINCOLN. By Albert A. Woldman. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1936, pp. 338. Price \$3.50.

A book that fills a real need; no previous volume deals exclusively and adequately with Lincoln's professional work. This volume treats not only the spectacular cases but many minor ones. Presents Lincoln as a shrewd and successful practitioner rather than the sentimental knight-errant of popular tradition. A notable feature of Lincoln's law practice is shown to have been his clear common sense and logical thinking rather than precedent, a professional habit that doubtless influenced his fresh approach to national problems during his presidency.

PEACE OR WAR: THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE, 1636-1936. By Merle Curti, Professor of History, Smith College. Norton and Co., N. Y., 1936, pp. 374. Price \$3.

A brilliant study of the Peace movement in the United States. About half of the book is devoted to the present generation. Concludes that permanent peace can not come until the masses of the people cease to be both for war and against it. Painstakingly documented. Attractive and graceful style. A valuable contribution to the cause of peace.

EXPANSIONISTS OF 1896; THE ACQUISITION OF HAWAII AND THE SPANISH ISLANDS. By Julius W. Pratt. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1936, pp. 393. Price \$3.

A scholarly study of American expansion in the last decade of the 19th century. The first half of the volume deals with the acquisition of Hawaii in the early 1890's. The portion devoted to the imperialist expansion in the Far East seeks to demonstrate this policy to have been promoted by religious missionary enterprise rather than by capitalist interests until after Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.

THE WEST IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Dan E. Clark. Crowell, N. Y., 1937, pp. 682. Price \$3.50.

A scholarly and well written study in the field of the Turner thesis. Closes with 1890. Stresses the international rivalries of the English, French and Spanish frontiers. Part I deals with the early period to the close of the American Revolution. Part II presents the conflict in the Middle West. Part III concludes with the Far West, beyond the first tier of states west of the Mississippi. Contains bibliography and maps. Illustrates the need of careful study of population movements and of the establishment of agricultural systems in the West.

THE HILL COUNTRY OF NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND: ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY, 1790-1930. By Harold Fisher Wilson, Columbia University Press, New York, 1936, pp. 455. Price \$2.50.

Fascinating record of a century and a half of courageous struggle in the hill country of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The story back of deserted farms. The lure of cheap and fertile western lands, the growing attractions of city life, the coming of the railroads, the appearance of western meat and grain in New England markets, are factors set forth in this tragic personal and ancestral struggle. The years since 1900 have seen hope restored somewhat, by the rise of the dairy business, use of recreational facilities, better educational opportunities, and new means of communication and transportation. The author is himself a native of the hill country and writes with sympathy and understanding.

HARVARD COLLEGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. PART I AND PART II. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1936, pp. 707. Price \$15.

Scholarly volumes carrying forward the story of Professor Morison's earlier work *The Founding of Harvard College*. They cover the period from 1650 to 1707. These volumes are more than the history of a college, reaching out into the political, social, intellectual and cultural aspects of American colonial life.

FROM VERMONT TO MICHIGAN: CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, 1869-1871. Illustrated. Wilfred B. Shaw, editor. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1936, pp. 301. Price \$2.

Over a hundred letters, important for all who are interested in higher education. For older alumni of the University they will be specially valued for the friendly light which they throw upon the beloved personality of President Angell. Subject matter relates to the presidency following the death of President Haven. Side lights are thrown upon contemporary educational opinion. The letters are arranged chronologically. Full annotation. Foreword by James R. Angell.

AMERICA GOES TO PRESS: THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY. By Laurence Greene. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1936, pp. 375. Price \$2.75.

Journalistic illumination of great characters and events portrayed in newspapers from colonial days to the World War. This collection of contemporary comments should help to enliven the history course. Considerable skill is shown in the choice of material.

JAMES STYLES OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK, AND GEORGE STUART OF SCHOOLCRAFT, MICHIGAN; THEIR DESCENDANTS AND ALLIED FAMILIES WITH AN HISTORICAL NARRATIVE. By Jeannette Paddock Nichols. Illustrated. Published by the author, at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 1936, pp. 214. Limited edition. Price \$7.50.

A genealogy and historical interpretation. The colonial allied families, listed up to the point of intermarriage with Styles and Stuart progenitors, include: BEEKMAN in Europe, BEEKMAN in America, BLANSHAN, BOGART, BOSCH, BURGER, BURHANS, CAVELIER, CONKLIN, COOL, CORNISH, CREPEL, DEWITT, HOUGHTALING, JANS, PADDOCK, PLATT, SAVERY, SHEPMOES, SCHOONMAKER, SLECHT, TAPPEN, TRUESDELL, TURCK, WHITTAKER, WYN-KOOP. The narrative portion (pp. 15-71) covers the migrations of some of the main families, describing their manner of life during the early days in Georgia, New York, Michigan and Illinois. A durable volume, gold lettered, handsomely bound.

OLD WIRES AND NEW WAVES: THE HISTORY OF THE TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND WIRELESS. By Alvin F. Harlow. Appleton-Century, N. Y., 1936, pp. 548. Illustrated. Price \$5.

Contains the best detailed history of telegraphy printed; fills more than half of the book. Author's main interest is in "beginnings," and in the personalities of his subject. An unusually sound volume from the pen of a man whose experience includes advertising, theatrical publicity, editorial work, and industrial management. In other volumes the author has written of canals, mails, and the expresses, published by the same Company.

GREATHOUSE. By Edward Eyre Hunt. Harcourt, Brace and Co., N. Y., 1937, pp. 423. Price \$2.50.

An ingenious historical novel for those who like their history sugar-coated. By the device of having the hero, Hugh Greathouse, age only five years during each quarter century, the author carries him through leading episodes of American life,—Salem witchcraft, piracy in early colonial days, capture of Louisburg during the French and Indian wars, the American Revolution, the Burr conspiracy, Jackson's regime, the religious Utopias before the Civil War, the gold rush to California, the building of the Union Pacific railroad, the panic of 1873, Coxey's army, and the post-war world. The hero is a symbol of the American people, always ready for the next wave of excitement, never remembering the last. The author's art succeeds in making Hugh Greathouse seem like a real person. A really fascinating book.

NORWEGIAN EMIGRANT SONGS AND BALLADS. Edited and translated by Theodore C. Blegen and Martin B. Rund. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1936, pp. 350. Price \$3.

A unique study of the folk wandering of the Norwegian people in America, and of the effect of the emigrant's departure upon those who remained in the homeland. The poems are in Norwegian, with a translation following each stanza. Eleven of the songs have been harmonized by Gunnar J. Malmin and the music is included in the volume. A book which can hardly fail to be popular, not only with Norwegian-Americans, but with all lovers of folk lore.

BLACKROBE. By Charles Corcoran, S. J. The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, 1937, pp. 377. Price \$2.

A vivid novel based on the character, personality and explorations of Father Marquette. Written as a contribution to the tercentenary celebration of Marquette's birth. The student of history will recognize here the well-known facts of Marquette's *Journals* and other documents. Contains many graphic descriptions, adventures among the Indians, narrations of dangers and hardships. Throughout runs the stormy love story of a young voyageur of humble birth and the daughter of a Count. The author lives in Milwaukee and teaches in Marquette University high school. The Book House (Joseph Birch), Ludington, carries this book as a specialty. Ludington has an annual pageant portraying the life and times of Father Marquette.

AUDUBON. By Constance Rourke. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace and Co., N. Y., 1936, pp. 342. Price \$3.

A Michigan writer gives us a charming book about a great bird artist. Does not attempt to solve the origin of this "man of mystery," but considers it probable he may have been the lost Dauphin. Traces his career from France to various parts of America, east, west, and south. Lays main emphasis upon his art. Bibliography. A dozen colored plates. Miss Rourke makes her home in Grand Rapids and in the East.

THE WORKS OF SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. Reprinted, translated, and annotated under the general editorship of H. P. Biggar. Six volumes. Published by the Champlain Society, Toronto, 1922-1936.

The authoritative text of Champlain's writings. An outstanding achievement of Canadian historical scholarship.

Some recent articles which Michigan readers will find of special interest:

"Marquette's Titles to Fame," by Gilbert J. Garraghan, in *Mid-America*, January, 1938.

"The Observance of the Marquette Tercentenary," by Arthur J. O'Dea, *Ibid.*

"Amending the Constitution: Article Five: The Keystone of the Arch," by Ralph R. Martig, in *Michigan Law Review*, June, 1937.

